The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,566—New Series.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1895.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

[illegible] CARTRIDGES
FOR
[illegible] AND REVOLVERS
[illegible] Description.
[illegible] CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
[illegible] Gunmakers and Ammunition
[illegible] the World, and Wholesale of
[illegible] CE & Co., Ld.,
[illegible] Street, London, E.C.

[illegible] SHIPPING.

[illegible] AND ORIENTAL [illegible] COMPANY.

[illegible] DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

[illegible] Captains. SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
[illegible] R. F. Briscoe ......28th Dec. 1895.
[illegible] W. J. Nantes......4th Jan.
[illegible] L. H. Moule..... 11th „
[illegible] T. F. Creery........18th „
[illegible] W. B. Andrews...25th „
[illegible] H. T. Weighell......1st Feb.
[illegible] W. J. Nantes ......8th „
[illegible] T. F. Creery.........15th „
[illegible] M. De Horne.........22nd „
[illegible] A. Symons ....29th „
[illegible] E. Crewe ....7th March
[illegible] T. F. Creery.........14th „
[illegible] W. B. Andrews...21st „
[illegible] A. Symons ....28th „
[illegible] R. F. Briscoe ......4th April.
[illegible] H. T. Weighell ...11th „
[illegible] L. H. Moule.........18th „
[illegible] A. Symons ....25th „
[illegible] W. B. Andrews ..2nd May.

[illegible] R.L. proceed to BRINDISI [illegible] YMOUTH, and LONDON. [illegible] L. proceed direct to VENICE, [illegible] DISI and LONDON, those for [illegible] mail Steamer at Aden, and [illegible] either do the same or remain [illegible] Steamer. [illegible] eed to Aden only, and Passen- [illegible] Steamer for BRINDISI and [illegible] M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, [illegible] N. [illegible] B M) proceeds to BRINDISI [illegible] passengers for London will [illegible] nt to the P. and O. [illegible] yard [illegible] day of sailing [illegible] at NOON on [illegible] the Ballard [illegible] on board, and only [illegible] Passengers [illegible] yed. The attention of Passen- [illegible] nce of having their Baggage [illegible]

[illegible] ITS, CHINA, JAPAN, [illegible] D NEW ZEALAND.

[illegible] fortnightly conveying H. M.'s [illegible] na. Passengers for Australia [illegible] steamers are despatched to [illegible] y to

H. W. ULOTH,
[illegible] ndent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

[illegible] LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
[illegible] CONTRACT WITH [illegible] GOVERNMENT.

[illegible] SERVICE TO BRINDISI [illegible] VIA ADEN, SUEZ, [illegible] PORT SAID.

[illegible] Tons. H.P. To Sail on
[illegible] ich ..4,194 750 1st Jan. 1896
[illegible] h .....4,119 750 1st Feb. 1896
[illegible] ich ..4,194 750 1st Mar. 1896
[illegible] n.........4,116 750 1st April 1896
[illegible] ich ...4,194 750 1st May 1896
[illegible] h... ...4,119 750 1st June 1896

[illegible] on board of every Steamer.

[illegible] PASSAGE MONEY.
[illegible] 1st Class. 2nd Class. Deck.
[illegible] Rs. 600 Rs. 325 Rs. 100

[illegible] leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and [illegible] ch month.

[illegible] SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA [illegible], ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

[illegible] Tons. H.P. To Sail
[illegible] ner......4,235 350 7th Jan.
[illegible] en ...4,351 350 7th Feb.

[illegible] MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.
2nd Class. Deck.
[illegible] Rs. 325 Rs. 150

[illegible] Y LEAVE TRIESTE on [illegible] each month.

[illegible] TICKETS
[illegible] of Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.
1st Class. 2nd Class.
[illegible] HS ....Rs. 960 Rs. 575
[illegible] 12 MONTHS ....Rs. 1060 Rs. 625
[illegible] SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
[illegible] TICKETS TO LONDON.

[illegible] Return are [illegible] via Trieste, [illegible] Routes. [illegible] Steamers' Tickets the [illegible] the Principal Towns of Austria [illegible] Tickets by steamers of the "Nord- [illegible] (North German Lloyd) to ports of North [illegible] &c., called at by their vessels.

[illegible] TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE

[illegible] Captain. Tons. H.P. To Sail on
[illegible] Millis......4,253 350 21st Dec.

[illegible] at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, [illegible] Colombo. [illegible] Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.

[illegible] 59, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. [illegible]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
[illegible] FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. [illegible] BALDUINO .... 9th Jan. 1896.
S. S. SINGAPORE .... 6th Feb. 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—
1st Class. 2nd Class. 3rd Class.
Rs. 550. Rs. 325. Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
[illegible] three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months, Rs. 900 ; nine Months, [illegible] 25 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
[illegible] have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, [illegible] by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
[illegible] Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the [illegible] of each month.
For Freight and Passage, &c., Apply to

E. O. BARBORO,
Agent.

[illegible] Circle, Bombay, Oct. 17, 1895.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, [illegible] AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay [illegible] January, 1896, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN [illegible] with the Australian Steamer Homeward [illegible] the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to [illegible] and Mauritius.
[illegible] TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and [illegible] months [illegible] specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares [illegible] Marseilles to London.
[illegible] to be on board at noon on the day [illegible]
[illegible] apply to

[illegible] DE BAILLOU, Agent.
[illegible] Buildings, 7, Esplanade Road.

[illegible] NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
[illegible] STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S Steamer "HIROSHIMA MARU," 3,275 Tons, Captain ANDERSON will SAIL on or about the 3rd prox. for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and NAGASAKI, also engaging Cargo for CHEFOO, JINSEN, FUSAN, GENSAN, SHANGHAI, and VLADIVOSTOCK.
She has excellent Cabin Accommodation with good Table.
For Freight and Passage Money apply to

TATA & SONS,
Agents.

Victoria Buildings : Fort, Bombay, 19th December, 1895.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay [illegible] Press."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th December, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 23th December, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th December, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons on or about the 26th December, calling at Kurrachee, [illegible] Bushire, Fao, and Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga [illegible] order. (Weather permitting.) Busreh, in the fore[illegible]

[illegible] COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, about the 28th December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,650 tons, about the 31st December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, about the 4th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st December, 1895.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the [illegible] of those wishing to travel 2nd Class [illegible]. Every assistance rendered to Pass[illegible] in Bombay for embarkation. B[illegible] the Railway Stations and [illegible]

THRO[illegible]
Stati[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] received for [illegible] Henry S. King & [illegible] Baillie & Co., Liverpool [illegible] Insurance effected at the Lowe[illegible] QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLI[illegible]

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & CO., London.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

London Agents. - MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & CO., Ld.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

THE SHOPS, OFFICES and GODOWNS of this Company will CLOSED on WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, the 25th and 26th instant, but will be kept open until 7-30 p.m. on Christmas Eve.

WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

18th December, 1895.

EMINENT PROFESSIONAL MEN
TRAINED NURSES,
HEALTH OFFICERS and
MANY PERSONS IN AUTHORITY
have found occasion to
RECOMMEND
KEMP'S CHOLERA & DIARRHŒA TINCTURE,

Throughout the Presidency it is recognised as an infallible standby, unequalled, or indeed unapproached, by any other remedy. It can truly be said to have saved thousands of lives.

Re. 1, 1-12, and Rs. 3-8 per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE NEW LANOWLI HOTEL.

THIS First-Class Hotel is situated on a Charming and Healthy Spot on the Borders of the Lanowli Woods.
A few minutes' walk from the Railway Station on the Sakar-Pathar Road.
The only place for Comfort and Cleanliness, and every Room and Verandah open to the Westerly Breeze.
Table d'Hote under efficient supervision.
For particulars apply to the MANAGER.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.
Application to

Dr. GLOËL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!!!

JEWELLERY,
ELECTROPLATED GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
TOYS,
CHRISTMAS CARDS,
AN UNRIVALLED SELECTION OF
NEW GOODS,
IN
ALL DEPARTMENTS.

TRADE MARK.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.
Catalogues free on Application.

—"ON VIEW TO-DAY"—
HOAR & CO.'S SPECIAL SHIPMENT
FOR XMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.
A LARGE CHOICE OF HIGH CLASS STYLISH GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES.

HOAR & Co., { THE NOTED FIRM FOR NEW GOODS, } BOMBAY.

EVENING DRESS.

LADIES.		Rs. a. p.	GENTLEMEN.		Rs. a. p.
Evening Silks	per. yd 2-8 to	4 8 0	Dress Suits		54 8 0
Evening Crepons	„ 2-8 &	3 4 0	Dress Shirts	per doz.	32 0 0
China Silks, all tints	per yd.	0 12 6	Dress Bows	„	2 14 0
Tinsel Gauze	„	3 8 0	Dress Ties	„	4 0 0
Fibre Chamois, very new	„	1 12 0	Silk Socks	per pair	9 0 0
Nuns Cloths Evening shades	per yd. 0-8 to	2 0 0	Spun Silk Socks	„	2 12 0
Opera Cloaks	24-8 to	43 0 0	Black Cotton Socks	„	1 0 0
Evening Shawls	3-8 to	12 8 0	Black Lisle Socks	„	1 8 0
Evening Fans	3-8 to	11 8 0	Silk Mufflers	each	4 8 0
Evening Gloves		4 14 0	Cashmere Mufflers	„	2 0 0
Silk Stockings Spun		2 12 0	Patent Court Shoes		6 4 0
Satin Shoes	per pair	2 12 0	White Kid Gloves		1 4 0

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

'XMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS.
1895-96.
A CHOICE SELECTION OF
NEW GOODS.
LADIES AND GENTS.

- LADIES' FITTED BAGS.
- LADIES' HAND BAGS.
- LADIES' HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.
- LADIES' SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.
- LADIES' BASKET TRUNKS.
- LADIES' RUGS.
- EIDER DOWN QUILTS.
- GENT'S SOLID LEATHER, FITTED DRESS SUIT CASES.
- GENT'S SCARFS, BOWS, &c.
- MILITARY HAIR BRUSHES, SOLID LEATHER CASES.
- DESPATCH BOXES.
- MAUDS, RUGS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.
- DRESS SUIT CASES.

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

THORPE & CO.,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS 1895.

XMAS CARDS.
XMAS CRACKERS.
XMAS CAKES.
XMAS FRUITS.
XMAS TOYS.
XMAS PRESENTS.
XMAS PUDDINGS.
XMAS WINES.
XMAS TREE DECORATIONS.
XMAS SWEETS.

XMAS Goods of every Description.
Our Xmas Displays are
ONE OF THE SIGHTS OF BOMBAY.

'PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
FORT, BYCULLA, CUMBALLA HILL.

NO DENTIFRICE EQUALS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER,
6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Tins ; or
CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE,
6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Pots.
For Preserving the Teeth and Strengthening the Gums, they have the Largest Sale of any Dentifrices.
Avoid Imitations, which are numerous and unreliable.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD } ARE BLUTHNER'S.

BLUTHNER'S GRANDS,
BLUTHNER'S UPRIGHT.

BLUTHNER'S | ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

BLUTHNER'S ALIQUOT PIANO
IS THE QUEEN OF INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS in INDIA :—
MARCKS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
Sub-Agents :—T. E. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

OUR
XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S DISPLAY.
1895-96,
OF ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS
—FOR LADIES AND GENTS—

DRESSING CASES.
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.
SCOTCH MAUDS, WARM RUGS.
LADIES' HAND BAGS.
GLOVES, DRIVING OR DRESS.
RAZORS IN CASES.
SILK RUGS.
SILK UMBRELLAS.
WALKING STICKS.
SILK TIES AND SCARFS.
HAND BAGS.
PURSES AND LETTER WALLETS.
SHIRT STUDS AND LINKS.
COLLAR BOXES.

—ALL NEW.—
Specially selected for the Season.—Inspection invited.

ASQUITH & LORD, HOSIERS, } APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.

HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plated Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN,
EXCELLENT FINISH,
AND MODERATE PRICE.

Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER.

TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

THIS IS TO TELL YOU
that the best and only really reliable method of
PRESERVING, RESTORING,
STRENGTHENING & BEUTIFYING
THE HAIR IN THE INDIAN CLIMATE
is to adopt the regular use of
KEMP'S CELEBRATED
EQUATORIAL
HAIR DOUCHE,
which should be applied each time the Hair Brush is made use of.
The Most Refreshing
Hair Dressing Extant.
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt, Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

"THE FLOWERS THAT BLOOM
IN THE SPRING"
Possess no sweeter fragrance than
KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH
ELIXIR.
A charming preparation for cleansing the
MOUTH, GUMS & TEETH
and permanently perfuming and sweetening THE BREATH.
Will be found indispensable if once used.
Sweeter, Fresher, and Purer than imported Articles.
Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form or ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few if quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds ; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, FRERE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PROGRAMME OF GRAND EVENING CONCERT
given by
FRED DUNWORTH'S VARIETY COMPANY
of the P. & O. s. s. "PENINSULAR"
Under the Patronage of Captain BRISCOE, R. N. R.,
MONDAY, 23RD DECEMBER, 1895.
In Aid of the SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. March	The "Salute"		The Band.
2. Song	Our last Waltz	Molloy	Mr. G. C. Crowson.
3. Song(Comic)	The Serenade		Mr. J. Bentley.
4. Song	For ever and for ever	Paoli Tosti	Mr. E. Stevenson
5. Song(Comic)	The 'Ouses in between	Elen	Mr. T. W. Handy
6. Song	The Garden of Sleep	de Lara	Madam Langerwall.
7. Song (Burlesque)	For thee, my love, or thee	Musgrave	Mr. Fred. Dunworth.
8. Song	The Holy City	Stephen Adams	Mr. G. V. Munro
9. Violin Solo	(a) Meditation (b) Gavotte (Mignon)	Gounod Thomas	Mr. H. Edwards.
10. Quartette	Sweet and Low (Lullaby)	Barnby	Madam Langerwall & Messrs. E. Stephenson, G. V. Munro & G. C. Crowson.

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

PART II.

14. Pianoforte Solo	The Lost Chord	Sullivan	Mr. Arthur A. Woodgate, L. C. M.
12. Song(Comic)	The Boozing Boozaliers	Anon	Mr. T. W. Handy
13 Song	Golden Love	Milton Wellings	Madam Langerwall.
14. Ricitation	The Penny Showman		Mr. J. Bently.
15. Song	Strangers yet	Claribel	Mr. G. C. Crowson.
16. Mandoline Trio	Medley on Popular Airs	Moxham	Moxham Brothers.
17. Song	Remember me no more	Sir W. Robinson	Mr. E. Stevenson
18. Cornet Solo	"Carita"	Tito Mattei	Mr. G. V. Munro.
19. Dance	Highland Fling		Mr. Macdonald.
20. Song(Comic)	Three Girls in a boat	Bowyer	Mr. Fred. Dunworth.

Accompanists.—Messrs. ARTHUR A. WOODGATE, L. C. M. and G. V. MUNRO.

Doors open 8-15. Commence 8-45. Carriages 11-15.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Rs. 2; Unreserved Re. 1; and Back Seats Ans 8. Tickets to be had at the above Institute.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE. BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,746	26th December.

taking Cargo and Passengers for TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.

This Line does now issue first, second, third class and deck through tickets to
EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA, and SOUTHAMPTON
in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Durban, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 20th December, 1895.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS,

IN GREAT VARIETIES,
ARTISTIC, AND OF THE
LATEST DESIGN AND NOVELTIES,
FROM
5 DIFFERENT PUBLISHERS,
From Annas 2 to Rs. 8 each.

MORENAS AND COMPANY,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL,

KHURSHAED MUNZIL
LUCKNOW
WILL RE-OPEN
ON THE 7TH JANUARY, 1896,
For Prospectus apply to The SECRETARY,
La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB),
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR !!
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ROYALS	4 0
TRABUCOS	3 12
COQUETAS	3 8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.
Torpedo Specials No. 1.
Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.

VEVEY CHEROOTS.
(Direct from Switzerland.)

Vevey Fins	Rs. 10-8	per box of 250
Vevey Flor Finas	„ 6-8	„ 100
Vevey Courts	„ 6-0	„ 120

An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
AND
"BAHADUR TORPEDOS."

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

KUPPER'S PILSENER

Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.

Rs. 6-6 per doz. Qts; Rs. 4-4 per doz. Pts.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF DAMAGED WOOL.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order and on account of whom it may concern—

One full-pressed bale of damaged wool.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, December 23, 1895.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. MENESSF and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

15 cases danish butter in 1 and 2 lbs. tins.
10 cases colored twill shawls.
10 cases white shirtings.
5 cases white nainsooks.
2 bales grey dhooties.
3 bales grey shirtings.
1 bale grey jaconets.
4 casks asphalte.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, December 23, 1895.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AND VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT BANDORA, FACING THE SEA.

Under instructions from the legal heir and representative of the estate of the late Mr. F. X. Rodrigues, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 4 p.m., on the premises, on SUNDAY, the 12th January next, the following properties either in one lot or separately as may suit the intending purchasers:—

LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the bungalow, outhouses, &c., standing thereon, situate on the Hill side, Bandora, facing the sea, containing by admeasurement 2,598 1-3 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee, Solicitor, on the south by the property herein thirdly and fourthly described, on the east by the property of Dinshaw Manockjee Davur, and on the west by the property secondly hereinunder described.

LOT No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow, out-houses, &c., standing thereon, situate at Bandora Hill side, facing the sea, containing by admeasurement 2,330 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee, Solicitor, on the south by the property of fourthly hereinunder described, on the east by the property firstly described, and on the west by public road.

LOT No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate at Bandora Hill side, facing the sea, containing by admeasurement 3,212 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Dinshaw Manockjee Davur and the property firstly hereinbefore described, on the south by the property of Framjee Pestonjee Porter, on the east by the property of D. M. Davur and public road, and on the west by the property fourthly hereinunder described.

LOT No. 4.—All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuages, bungalows, outhouse, cocoanut, and jack trees, a large well, &c., standing thereon, situate on the Hill side, Bandore, facing the sea, containing by admeasurement 2,706 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property hereinbefore firstly and secondly described, on the south by the property of Framjee Pestonjee Porter, and on the east by the property thirdly hereinbefore described, and on the west by public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application be made to the undersigned, or to Mr. J. F. Pereira Assistant Secretary, to Government, Public Works Department, (Railways) and full information and inspection of documents can be had during office hours from Mr. L. A. Rodrigues Chico, in the Chamber of Mr. L. De Souza, Pleader, High Court, or at No. 151, Kalbadevi Road, opposite the Post Office.

The property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, December 23, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms THIS DAY, MONDAY the 23rd inst, at 3 p.m, the effect of the late F. W. M. BUTLER, Esq., consisting of glassware, crockery, best platedware, teakwood household and camp furniture, English chest of drawers, lamps, trunks, collection of birds' eggs, saddle, wearing apparel, table and bed linen, books, hill tent, rowtee, necessary tent, two fox-terrier bitches, cases of fruit and fish knives and forks, &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR WINES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant at 3 p. m Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms;—

About 27 cases superior wines, consisting of Genetian wine, white wine, Paullie claret, Macon champagne, Cuvee de Reserve, chablis, Beaune cognac, and Cas le medoc claret.

The wines will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity or grey, white, and doloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 air gun and 1 quackenbush rifle.
1 D.-B. B. L. gun by Nixon and Smith.
1 large size new leather trunk.
1 first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Richard Lipp and Son, Stutgart, specially made for the climate of India.

By order of Mr. Girjasunker Vajeshunker and on account and at the risk of Dossabhoy Thackersey—

4 bales 600 pieces dhoties 4-7 yards, 30 inches, No. 201, E. D. Sassoon's Mill.
1 „ 200 „ „ 2-6 yards, 28 inches No. 7, E. D. Sassoon's Mill.
1 „ 200 „ „ 4-8 yards, 28 inches, No. 250, Jach Sassoon's Mill.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Birj Basi Lall Ramdial, Delhi, ex s. s. Baria—

B B 23 L R 550—1 case 32 pieces 48 inches all wool coloured Spanish stripes Elkan's No. 11,600.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Khakeebhoy Pudumsey ex Imperatrix.

K P 1110-15—6 cases glass shades.

At 3 [illegible]

1 handsome light victoria.
1 serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand strong-buit landau.
1 light dog-cart.
1 grey Arab riding horse 14 hands about 4 years.
1 Buckingham and Adams diamond-framed safety bicycle latest 1895 pneumatic tyres, practically new, in perfect order.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, the remaining stock-in-trade of Messrs. GEYER and Co., consisting of oil and Gas engines, flour mills, grain and oat crushers, chaff cutters, hand and foot sewing machines for family and household purposes, piano hand organs, dynamo, furniture and fittings, needles, shuttles, etc.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF A FIRST-RATE FULL SIZED SLATE BILLIARD TABLE BY BURROUGHS AND WATTS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Autcion at the Byculla Billiard Saloon, Bellasis Road, opposite Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim's shop, one first-rate full size mahogany slate billiard table with screw legs, with improved cushion and new cloth, set of pool pyramid and billiard balls, rolling pool and pyramid marking boards, long and short cues, cue-rests, kerosine hanging lamps, billiard benches, pier glasses, pictures, sideboard, marble table, easy chairs, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the table is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE BY AUCTION OF THE SURPLUS STOCK OF FURNITURE, LIBRARY, &c.

In consequence of the removal of the Cathedral High School into the new premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction to the highest bidders, a quantity of surplus furniture and effects, comprising of cots, almyras, washing and dressing tables, a telescopic dining table, chairs, oil-paintings, glass, crockery, &c., also a valuable Dent's compensation balance gold hunting watch with gold guard and chains, silver watches, &c., a library of valuable books on science, literature biography, history, poetry and drama, standard novels, works on travels, adventures, tales, sports, &c., also on theology, medicine and military.

The sale will take place in the school premises, Hornby Road, on Friday and Saturday, the 27th and 28th inst., commencing each day at 1 p.m. sharp.

The attention of Librarians, Booksellers and lovers of Literature are particularly drawn as some of the works are rare and unobtainable.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, December 21, 1895.

BED-SHEETS.

FOR strong, serviceable Bed-Sheets, nothing is better than those manufactured by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Size ... 9 ft. by 5 ft. at	Rs.	0 15	each.
„ ... 7 „ by 4 ... „	„	0 12	„

Samples Free. Special terms for Regiments, Hospitals, and large buyers.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. Spring CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. spring Light Victoria with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new double-seated, circular-fronted, side light BROUGHAM, with Rubber-tyres, suitable for one or pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers. HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest Designs for SALE or HIRE, and also Made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE, in Bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 24th, 25th and 26th December, and on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 31st December, and 1st and 2nd January, 1896, being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

'XMAS PRESENTS.

REDUCTION UP TO NEW YEAR'S DAY ONLY

LATEST London Designs and Choice Varieties of Gold Brooches, Charms, Scarf-pins Rings, Ear-rings, Alberts, Necklaces, and Bracelets, set with Diamonds, Rubies or Pearls, Selected and Specially Ordered out for the Season. Also Real Ivory and Mother-o'-Pearl Silver-Mounted Paper Knives, and Gold and Silver Jewellery, can be had at

B. NUSSERWANJI & Co.,
JEWELLERS, &c.
125, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.).

THE Bombay and Karachi Depots of this SOCIETY will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, for "XMAS DAY."

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
REDUCEION IN THIRD CLASS FARES BY ORDINARY TRAINS.

THE public are advised that on and from the 23rd instant third class passengers by ordinary Trains will be conveyed from the following Stations to Poona at the REDUCED FARE of 2 pies per mile, namely:—

Victoria Terminus (Bombay), Masjid, Mazagon, Byculla, Tanna, Kalyan and Nasik.

These Fares will also be charged from the same date from Poona to the above stations for the return journey.

The following will be the Precise Fares, namely:—

Victoria Terminus to Poona	Rs.	1 4 0
Masjid	„	1 4 0
Mazagon	„	1 4 0
Byculla	„	1 4 0
Tanna	„	1 1 0
Kalyan	„	0 14 0
Nasik via Kalyan	„	1 12 0

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the twentieth of December, 1895.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed, that on and from the 1st of January, 1896, the FARES of Third Class Passengers travelling by Ordinary Passenger Trains (not by Mail Trains) will be REDUCED over this line from Two-and-a-half to Two Pies per mile in local as well as in through booking.

But the present Fares by Ordinary Train for Third Class Return Tickets between Victoria Terminus and Intermediate Stations up to Kalyan inclusive, will remain as at present, except that in a few cases there will be a slight reduction.

Revised Fare Lists will be exhibited shortly at the Stations on this line.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 14th of December, 1895.

TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will still be received for the CONSTRUCTION of ADDITIONAL BLOCKS to the Esplanade Hotel annexe.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager, Warora Colliery, up to 2 P. M., on 31st January, 1896, for the SUPPLY of INDIGENOUS STORES required for the Warora Colliery during the financial year 1896-97

2. Forms of Tender, conditions of Contract, and List of Stores, to be supplied, may be had on application to undersigned on payment of one rupee per set.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Supply of Stores."

4. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. R. WORDSWORTH,
Offg. Manager, Warora Colliery.
Warora, Dated 6th December, 1895.

BOVRIL.

THE Undersigned have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for BOVRIL, LIMITED, for all India, and are now prepared to supply the Public RETAIL, and appoint Sub-Agents in all Up-country Stations, where not already represented,

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.,
Bombay.

MADRAS RACES.

OWNERS are rem[illegible] FINAL ENTRIES for the FIRST SPRING MEET[illegible] held on the 14th, 16th and 18th January, 1896, CLOSE on WEDNESDAY, the 1st January, 1896.

For programme see C. T. C. Calendar of November 28th, No. 16.

J. O. HOOD,
Secretary, Madras Races.

COMMERCIAL & L. M. BANK, LIMITED.

THE TRADE DEMAND for the Busy Season having commenced to set in, this Branch is authorized to receive short period Deposits on Special Terms to be learnt on application to the Undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Nov. 22 1895.

NOTICE is hereby given that DHARAMCHAND OODEYCHAND has contracted to SELL the undermentioned property:—Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, bequest, sale, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No 57, Explanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Khutterali or Chappagully First Lane, on the South side thereof outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 111 square yards, or thereabouts, and entered in the books of the Collector under old No. 444, New No. 2341, old Survey No. 134 and 119, and New Survey No. 1523-1539, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 1602, and Street No. 48-50 and bounded on the East by the house of Roychand Deepchand, on the West by the house of Purbhudas Mulchand, on the North by the Khutterwady or Chappagully First Lane aforesaid and on the South by the property formerly of Gopaldas Madhowdas but now of Mooljee Jaitha and at present known as the New Cloth Bazaar.—Dated this 18th day of December, 1895.

EDGELOW & GULABCHAND.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

ધી બોમ્બે બરમા ટ્રેડીંગ કોરપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.

धी बॉम्बे बरमा ट्रेडींग कारपोरेशन लीमीटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 23rd December, 1895, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the following purposes:—

I. To receive and consider the Report of the Directors, and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.

II. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

IV. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.
Bombay, 9th December, 1895.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the Books of the above Corporation are open for the inspection of the Shareholders at the office of the Corporation on and after TO-DAY.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

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"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA, & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

Signature ____________

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

PURE LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS

FOR ALL PURPOSES.
40 REGIMENTS,
25 CLUBS
Now using our Gas.

DOMESTIC AND OTHER SODA-WATER MACHINES.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

THE SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LIMITED
BOMBAY.

GOOLAM HOOSEIN AMIRUDIN, Market Agency, 6, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT 'XMAS TIME.

WHAT more welcome present could be thought of than a hamper of choice CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"?

ORDERS NOW BOOKED FOR DELIVERY TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FREE OF ALL CHARGES TO THE RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS
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BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SADDLERS & HARNESS MAKERS.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HARNESS AND SADDLERY AND ALL STABLE REQUISITES.

THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET (LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpenny worth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."
"A veritable *edition de luxe*. . . . Far superior to anything previously attempted in this line."—"Irish Times."
"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors."—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET.—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. M. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

[illegible]

YOKOHAMA.

[illegible]

BOMBAY AGENCY.

[illegible]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

[illegible]

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000

[illegible]

HEAD OFFICE:

[illegible]

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

[illegible]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

32, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Elphinstone Circle, 3 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Union Prayer meeting, 5-45 p.m.; Opening of new Recreation Rooms, 8-30 p. m. (Ladies invited.)
Evening Concert, Seamen's Institute, 8-45 p.m.
Ordnance Mess, annual dance.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer La Serena entered and the steamer King Arthur left the dock on Saturday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamer Gisela left the dock on Saturday.

Postponement of the Police Ball.—The committee of the Bombay City Police Club announce that they are obliged to postpone, *sine die*, their ball, which was fixed to take place on the 27th instant.

Grant College Medical Society.—A special meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant Medical College Library, at 4-30, to-morrow evening. Business: Notes on three cases of Celiotomy, &c., by Surgeon-Major H. P. Dimmock.

The Conversazione of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali is kept open, to-day, for members of the Mandali and exhibitors only, and will commence at 9 p.m. Members of the Society and exhibitors are requested to be present at the above time. The idea of keeping the conversazione open to the public to-day has been given up.

Free Fight at Madanpura.—On Friday night, a free fight took place between two factions of the Zoolai Mahomedans, numbering about six hundred, at Madanpura, resulting in slight injuries to some of them. Superintendent Crammy, Inspectors Ellis and Mynn, and others appeared on the scene, and dispersed the crowd, but not before the ringleaders were arrested.

Fatal Fall into a Drain.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, by the coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Guneshram, a Hindu labourer, who had fallen into a drain about ten feet deep at Parel, in the month of September last, sustaining injury to the [illegible] which resulted in death on Saturday night at the J. J. Hospital. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30:—

Overture	The King's Lieutenants	E. Titl.
Valse	The Bold Dragoons	Morelli.
Selection	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
Dance	Old Tapestry	Boggetti.
Intermezzo	Moonlight	Boggetti.
Galop	Punch and Judy	Hartmann.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Obstructing the Course of a Steamer.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, on Saturday, Mahadhu Asan, tindal of a prow, of 80 tons, was charged with causing obstruction in the harbour. A steamer in charge of a pilot was being steered into the harbour when the accused's prow was brought in front of the vessel. By not taking his proper course he obstructed the steamer's progress. Fortunately, no serious accident was caused. The accused was fined Rs. 10.

Forthcoming Concert.—Considerable disappointment appears to have been felt at the unavoidable postponement of the concert originally advertised to be given at the Seamen's Institute on the 19th inst., by Fred. Dunworth's Variety Company. But the aggrieved will console themselves with the saying, better late than never; for the concert will be held this evening, and a cursory glance at the programme guarantees the assurance that its patrons will be well compensated for going.

Young Men's Christian Association.—For some time past rather extensive structural alterations have been in process at the Central Rooms of this Association, Apollo Bunder. The upstairs quarters, formerly occupied by the general secretary, have been transformed, at considerable expense, into recreation rooms for the exclusive use of members, and have been very comfortably furnished. The rooms, which present a very homelike appearance, and are sure to be used a good deal by the members, are to be formally opened, this evening, by Mrs. Freeman, the president of the Young Women's Christian Association. A programme of music and brief addresses has been prepared, and a large gathering is expected.

Fatal Fall down a Staircase.—An inquiry was held, on Saturday, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of Gowree, a Hindu girl, aged thirteen, the wife of a labourer, residing at the 13th Lane, Cammatipoora. About seven days ago, at 5 p.m., the deceased was going down the staircase with an empty chatty on her head, when her foot accidentally slipped and she fell down on the landing, sustaining a wound on the head. Some household remedies were applied to the wound, which apparently became healed up. On Friday last lock-jaw set in, when deceased was removed by her husband to the J. J. Hospital, where she died, at 4 p.m., on Saturday. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

Tired of Life.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at Girgaum Road, touching the death of Shambha Luximon, aged seventy years. The deceased had no fixed place of residence, and subsisted on begging. For some time past he had been suffering from fever, cough and, difficulty of breathing, and often said that he was tired of life. About 6 o'clock, on Saturday morning, Shambha was found missing from the verandah of the house of his acquaintance, and about 10 p.m. the same day his body was found floating on the surface of water in a well at Girgaum Road. The police were informed, and they removed the body, which bore no marks of violence. A verdict of suicide by drowning was recorded.

Monetary Difficulties and Suicide.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital on the body of Shahadhoo Tatia, a cart-driver, aged twenty-seven, residing with his brother at Mount Road, Mazagon. The deceased was in pecuniary embarrassment, and was unable to repay the money which he had borrowed from a relative of his. The latter, however, pressed him for payment, which drove the deceased to self-destruction. About 3 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, Shahadhoo went to a licensed opium vendor's shop at Dongree Bazaar, and having purchased a tola of opium swallowed it. About 8 p.m., he was found unconscious and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. A verdict of suicide with opium was returned by the jury.

Meeting of Parsee Justices of the Peace.—A meeting of Parsee Justices of the Peace was held, on Saturday, in the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution to select a delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court in the place of Mr. Ardasir Framjee Moos, deceased. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., presided. Mr. K. R. Cama proposed that Mr. D. R. Chichgar be selected for the vacant office, and in doing so remarked that Mr. Chichgar was so well known to them all as a useful and public-spirited citizen, and as one who took a share in all popular movements, that he would not take up the time of the meeting with any lengthened observations. Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit seconded the motion; and it was unanimously agreed to. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

Prize-Distribution.—A meeting of Parsees was held on Saturday, in the hall of the Bhikacejee Bengalee Girls' School building for the purpose of witnessing a distribution of prizes to the boys of the Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Cama Charitable school. Shums-ul-Ulama Jivanjee Jamsetjee Mody presided. It appeared from a report read by the energetic Superintendent of the school, Mr. Bomanjee Byramjee Patel, that 148 boys were receiving instruction therein, their ages ranging from six to fourteen years, they being sons of poor fathers belonging to the class of cooks, carpenters, fitters, compositors, &c. The school was examined and favourably reported upon by Mr. N. J. Ratnagar and Mr. Burjorjee Erachjee Bajjan. After the students had gone through some of the subjects of their studies, &c., the chairman delivered an interesting address and distributed the prizes. The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Daring Burglary; the Custodian of a Temple Robbed.—Harri Appaji Santte, a fitter employed in the Morarji Goculdas Mill, and residing in the Ithoba's Temple, Sopari Baug Road, of which he is the custodian, reported to the police, about 8 o'clock on Friday morning, that during the previous night some person or persons entered his house, which was a part of the temple, by removing a quantity of earth from underneath the threshold of the back door and carried away gold and silver ornaments, a metal watch, wearing apparel, writing desk and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 423-3. The police, on enquiries, ascertained that the thieves had entered the premises by digging a hole 18 inches square at the back door, which opens into the field on the east side of the Sopari Baug Road, and removed from the wrists of the complainant's wife two gold bangles, weighing six tolas, of the value of Rs. 150, while she was asleep in the room with complainant, and other members of the family. The watch, wearing apparel, and the remainder of gold and silver ornaments were alleged to have been stolen from two open boxes which were in two other rooms on the ground floor and an open drawer of a wardrobe on the upper floor. On a search being made in the field and vicinity of the temple, the writing desk and wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 40, were recovered. The burglary appears to have been committed by some experienced hands.

The Zoroastrian Death Benefit Fund.—A meeting of the members of the Zoroastrian Death Benefit Fund was held, yesterday afternoon, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia presiding. In moving the adoption of the sixth annual report, the chairman alluded to the death of Mr. Framji D. Petit, their late chairman, and said he was sure the general meeting would confirm the resolution passed by the committee in honour of the deceased gentleman, who was useful to the fund and the community in many ways. He then alluded to the question of the proposed registration of the fund. Counsel's opinion on the question was read, and was to the effect that if the members had confidence in their committee there was no necessity to register the fund. The report having been adopted, the committee was re-appointed for the ensuing year. The usual complimentary resolutions were passed and the proceedings terminated.

An ex-Lascar in Trouble.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Noel brought on remand and again charged Hardyal Ruttonsing, aged thirty, a Rajput of Delhi, having no fixed place of residence in Bombay, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 223, the property of Jetha Nursey, a servant in the employ of a piece-goods merchant at Bhendy Bazaar. On Tuesday afternoon complainant locked the door of his room and went to Chuckla. On his return, about three hours afterwards, he found the place broken into and accused busily engaged in abstracting property from some of the boxes, which he had already broken open. Complainant raised an alarm, and with the assistance of some of the neighbours secured the burglar and handed him over to the police. The accused, formerly a Lascar in the Marine defences, admitted that he had been to jail for insubordination, but denied the present charge. The magistrate sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Poona Native Institution.—As will be seen from our report of the Senate meeting, the Poona Native Institution has been recognised by the University for the purposes of the Previous Examination for three years to come. Many of our readers must have heard much of the educational activity of this useful institution. The High School, which has been now developed into a collegiate institution, has for many years past been doing excellent work, as is amply proved by the large number of successful students it has turned out and by several University scholarships and prizes which its students have carried away. From the copy of the rules of this institution, we find that the expansion and re-organisation of its constitution have placed it upon a broad and permanent footing. The teaching staff of the college class is amply sufficient and efficient, as it consists of about four graduates and two under-graduates of large educational experience. The number of students has been steadily on the increase, and according to the law of demand and supply the present praiseworthy attempt is a needful contribution to meet the growing demand in the field of higher education. We particularly welcome this institution for the inclusion in its staff of gentlemen of mature judgment and wide experience. We hope that the products of the new college will be thoroughly imbued with the noble principles of self-reliance, submission to proper authority and sound morality, which are necessary to make education a real blessing.

Fire at Grant Road.—About noon, yesterday, a fire broke out in one of the heaps of hay lying on a plot of ground, belonging to Mr. Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit, at Chuna Buthee, Grant Road. The hay belonged to general cart-drivers, who used to store it for daily consumption. The outbreak originated in a heap of hay which belonged to one Damodher Harri on the east side of the plot. A slight wind was blowing at the time, which carried the flames from one heap to the other, and before the fire brigade appeared all the heaps were gutted. The Gowalia Tank steamer was promptly on the scene, followed by the Byculla, Chinchpoogly, Fort, and Pydhownie steamers. Five jets commenced playing on the flames, which were brought under control within an hour. Inspector Briscoe and Constable Murray were on the spot in a few minutes after the outbreak, and rendered valuable assistance in removing a number of carts which had been lying in the vicinity of the burning heaps and preserving order amongst the confused cart-drivers. One municipal water-cart was damaged and a dog was burnt to death. Mr. Nicholls, the head of the fire-brigade, was in attendance, and directed the operations of the fire-brigade. Although the flames were subdued in an hour, water from stand-pipes was continued pouring on the smouldering ashes until dark. The outbreak is attributed to careless biddee smoking. There was a fire-wood depot in the immediate neighbourhood of the burning hay, and had it not been for the combined efforts of the fire-brigade, the result would have been serious. The damage is estimated at Rs. 300.

Committed to the Sessions.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Bhoodoo Ghooray, aged thirty-two, a Mahomedan weaver, was again brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Ellis before Khan Bahadur D. D. Karaka, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with having on the 4th instant kidnapped and seduced Sakunat, aged twelve, the wife of Goolam Mahomed, a mill-hand, from the lawful guardianship of her brother, Vazeer Bukroodeen, residing in a chawl at Madanpura, Ripon Road. Mr. Vijayker appeared for the prosecution, while accused was defended by Mr. Khedker, pleader. The accused, who is a Mahomedan weaver, resided in a room of the same chawl in which the girl and her brother resided. On the 4th instant accused induced the complainant to send his sister with him to the Mahim fair, promising to bring her back safely in a few hours. The girl, in company of the accused, left home in the evening of the same day with ornaments, of the value of Rs. 141, on her person, but did not return. Her brother, getting alarmed, informed her husband as well as the police on the following morning. Complaints were also lodged by the brother as well as by the husband of the girl before the magistrate, who referred them to the police for enquiry. The latter investigated the matter with the result that the accused and the girl were discovered at a house at Kandawady, Girgaum, at 10 p.m., on the 8th instant. The evidence for the prosecution was recorded, and the accused reserved his statement. The magistrate then formally committed accused to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on charges under sections 363 and 366 of the Indian Penal Code.

Fires.—On Friday morning, about half-past 6 o'clock a fire broke out in a godown, belonging to Messrs. Shepherd and Co., at Frere Road, and was speedily put out, but not before damage to the extent of Rs. 1,500 was done to its contents. It appears that on the previous evening the godowns were locked by a watchman, named Luximon Purbat, but on his going to open the front doors on the following morning, he noticed some smoke issuing from one of the godowns on the ground floor stored with cotton waste, Manilla ropes, paints, &c., which, on opening the godown, he discovered on fire. He raised an alarm, when some of the workmen, who had just arrived for their usual work, ran in and extinguished the flames by pouring on them a few buckets of water. The damage was estimated at Rs. 1,500. The fire was attributed to one of the workmen throwing a lighted biddee in the godown the previous evening. The property in the godown was insured with the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company for Rs. 50,000, and the building with the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company, for Rs. 1,30,000. As the fire was extinguished in a very short time, the fire-brigade were not informed.—About half-past 11 o'clock, on Friday forenoon, one Peeraji Antaji Mahar was cooking his food in a jowlee hut at Falkland Road, when a spark caught the roof and set it on fire, and in a few minutes the whole hut was burnt to the ground.—About 8-30 p.m., on the same day, smoke was seen issuing from a room on the ground floor of a house in Baboola Tank Road. As the door was locked, the police were called, and on the door being forced open, a gunny bag was discovered to be on fire, but it was soon put out. The room was occupied by a Borah tinsmith, who, it appeared, had left some fire in the seggree before closing the shop.

THE GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.

The Governor of the Workhouse acknowledges, with many thanks, the contribution of Rs. 15 for the annual Christmas dinner to the inmates of the Government Workhouse from Mr. G. Cotton, of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., Cumballa Hill.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, NIGHT, December 21.

10 p.m.	75·4

SUNDAY, December 22.

6 a.m.	71·6
10 a.m.	75·2
2 p.m.	83·4
4 p.m.	83·2

THE NEW SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

A large and influential meeting of the citizens of Bombay representing the various sections of the native community was held, on Saturday afternoon, in the house of Mr. Gokaldas Madhavdas, Waudby Road, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to honour Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, on his appointment by Lord Sandhurst's Government as Sheriff of Bombay. Among those present were Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart. (who was voted to the chair), Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Rao Saheb Dalpatram Pranjiwan, Messrs. Bomanji Dinshah Petit, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Lakhmidas Khimji, Karimbhoy Ebrahim, Ranchodbhoy Ooderam, Premchand Roychand, Damoderdas Tapidas, Vasanji Khimji, Byramji Nassarwanji Servai, Rattanji Mulji, Munsukram Surajram, Cowasji Merwanji Shroff, Dharamsy Sooderdas, Vijbhukhandas Atmaram, Edulji Nassarwanji Setna, Talakchand Manekchand, Nanabhoy R. Ranina, Chatarbhooj Morarji, Vundrawandas Parshotamdas, Gulabchand Motichand Damania, Noor Mahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Ladha Ebrahim, Gordhandas Khatao Makanji, Sheik Ahmed Essubhoy, Byramji Nassarwanji Dalal, Jeejeebhoy Jehangir Lam, Dwarkadas Oodhavji, Rattanshah Dadabhoy, Chotalal Sevakram, Chunilal Motichand, Manjibhoy Nathu, Dayabhoy Tapidas, Lakhamsy Napoo Nensy, Ranchodbhoy Oodairam, Dawoodbhoy Mossabhoy, Jamnadas Narsy Khatao, and many others.

Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, on taking the chair, said that the object of the meeting was to consider what steps should be taken to honour their friend, Mr. Ghelabhai Haridas, on the occasion of his being appointed Sheriff of Bombay. There were many ways for the leading citizens of Bombay of doing good to their fellow-countrymen, and one of them was to aid and encourage the rising commerce of the city. He was glad to see that Mr. Ghellabhai had adopted the latter course. Mr. Ghellabhai had rendered very valuable services to the mercantile community of this city in his position as the chief councillor of the Bombay Bank. In addition to his varied services to the mercantile community of this city, he had rendered very valuable assistance to the ancient city of Surat when many of its people were rendered homeless and destitute by disastrous fires and flood. When Mr. Ghellabhai's friends came to know that he was rewarded by the Bombay Government for his many and varied services to his countrymen by electing him as the Sheriff of Bombay they all thought it fit to celebrate the event, and the day's meeting was called for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to do honour to their worthy citizen.

Mr. Vandrawandas Parshotamdas proposed that this meeting desired to record their approval and to express their satisfaction on the appointment made by his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, of Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas as Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year, that a complimentary address be presented to him at an evening party in his honour, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to his Excellency Lord Sandhurst.

Mr. Byramji Nassarwanji Servai seconded the proposition, which, on being put to vote, was carried unanimously.

Mr. Gordhandas Khatao Makanji proposed, and Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji seconded, that for the purpose of putting into effect the above proposition a subscription be raised by a committee, consisting of twenty-one gentlemen, with Messrs. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Karimbhoy Ebrahim, Vassanji Khimji, and Rattanshah Dadabhoy as honorary secritaries and treasurers. This proposition was also carried unanimously.

Mr. K. M. Shroff proposed that after deducting the expenses of the evening party the balance of the subscription be invested in Government promissory notes and the interest thereof be given equally to the Matunga Leper Assylum and the Dumb and Mute Institution. In placing the proposition before the meeting Mr. Shroff spoke at some length on the usefulness of the two institutions named. He said that the public men, who did good to their fellow-countrymen, could be divided in three classes: first the rich, who by their wealth, second those who by their high intellectual attainments or the power of pen or speech, and the third consisted of those who had neither wealth to spare nor high intellectual attainments to boast of, but who by their influence in the circle in which they moved had the means to become useful to their fellow-countrymen. Mr. Ghellabhai, belonged to the last class, and had by reason of the influence of his position done many and varied useful services to the mercantile community of this great city, and as such richly deserved the honour they all now proposed to do him.

Mr. Jan Mahomed Joosabbhoy seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

Resolutions were then passed thanking Mr. Gocaldas Madhavdas for allowing the use of his premises, and the chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

At the close of the proceedings the chairman read letters from Messrs. Bhaishanker Nanabhoy, Varjiwandas Madhavdas, and Naoroji Pestonji Vakil sympathising with the movement, and announced that up to the time Rs. 5,000 had been subscribed. The announcement was hailed with cheers, and the meeting dispersed.

THE LATE MR. H. A. HORMARJEE.

Mr. Hormarjee Ardesir Hormarjee, whose death we recorded on Friday last, was the eldest son of Mr. Ardesir H. Wadia, by his second wife. He was possessed of remarkable intelligence, and in his youth he acquired a mastery over the English and French languages which is rare in young natives. On attaining his majority he was put into the firm of his father, the well-known house of Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee, where he rapidly got an insight into the extensive business which was then carried on with England, France, Italy, Spain, and China. The credit of the firm was so well established that it could manage any amount of business with the best houses in England and on the Continent. It was originally established by Mr. Hormarjee Bomanjee Wadia, whose connection with Sir Charles Forbes of olden times gave it a status which proved very useful in after-years. On the death in 1826 of this Parsi gentleman, fittingly known as the merchant prince of the time, his three sons, Messrs. Bomanjee, Ardesir, and Rustomjee, continued the business of their father under the name and style of Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee. Mr. Rustomjee retiring from the firm in 1848-Mr. Bomanjee died in June, 1862, leaving his younger brother, Mr. Ardesir, as the sole surviving partner. In January, 1869, Mr. Nusservanjee, the eldest son by his first wife, was admitted a partner, who, after seven years, separated from the firm. The late Mr. Hormarjee was then admitted a partner in the firm, and on the death of his father, became its sole proprietor, having the entire control of this rich and eminent mercantile house. Mr. Hormarjee, by his energy and shrewdness, extended its usefulness and acquired new agencies. For this purpose he visited Europe four times (his last visit being in 1888), and enhanced the reputation of his firm by securing from the French Government the privilege of finding Indian capitalists for French and Continental loans. One of the French Society papers published a brief sketch of his life (accompanied with a portrait) in April, 1888. Following in the footsteps of his father, whose charities to those of "fallen greatness" were unostentatious, young Mr. Hormarjee continued the same in the days of his prosperity. In 1832, he established a charitable dispensary in the name of his deceased father in Sheik Abdul Rehman Street for the benefit of the poor of all nationalities. In the town of Rander, in the collectorate of Surat, he spent upwards of two thousand rupees for the construction of a much-needed road. To the fund raised to help those who were rendered houseless by the flood in the Tapti river in 1883 he subscribed Rs. 2,000, and a simillar sum to the Female Medical Fund. In 1884, on his visit to England, he was a guest of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in Marlborough House. In the month of October of the same year, he paid 500 francs towards the cost of building a new hospital in Paris, and in January, 1886, he presented the sum of 10,000 francs to the new Orphan College that was then being built in Bordeaux. On the 13th March, 1866, he was elected a member of the National Liberal Club. With such a brilliant record and social status both here and on the Continent, his active mind, unfortunately for him, led him into wild speculation in English Exchange, and he went beyond reasonable bounds, with the ultimate result that a crash came on, and the ancient house of B. and A. Hormarjee was obliged to stop payment, and the owner had to seek the benefit of the Insolvent Act. With the kind assistance of his numerous European constituents, he was able to resume his former trade on a limited scale, which he carried on up to the last day of his untimely death, being only forty years of age. His wife, Bai Chandanbai, one of the daughters of the second Baronet, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, shared in all his troubles in latter years, and proved a source of great solace to him, which he frequently acknowledged to intimate friends. For the last three or four months he had been suffering from a throat-disease, which, notwithstanding the best medical aid that could be had in Bombay, proved fatal. His funeral on Friday afternoon and the third day's religious obsequies on Saturday, were largely attended; and universal sympathy was manifested for the two great and leading families of Bombay, that of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and Hormarjee Bomanjee Wadia.

THE CONVERSAZIONE OF THE DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.

The Dnyan Prasarak Mandali held a Scientific, Industrial, and Educational Conversazione on Saturday and yesterday, which was largely attended on the former day, a few European ladies and gentlemen being present, Sunday being reserved for students of Colleges and Schools. The Elphinstone High School building, which was kindly placed at the disposal of the Society for the purpose by the Principal Mr. Prior, M.A., was tastefully and skilfully decorated for the occasson by the well-known Parsi florist, Mr. H. A. Dubash. The artistic arrangement by the florist of the sun, moon, and stars in the hall was to be much commended for its elegance and picturesqueness. A fancy basket of flowers and a shower bouquet were really to be admired, for arrangement of colours and the perspective observed therein. On the second day, the name of the Society, worked in flowers and ferns, was much admired. The electric light plant was lent by the popular proprietor of the Novelty Theatre, Mr. C. M. Baliwala, and the lights were fitted up by the pupils of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute under the directions of Dr. H. K. Tavaria. About fifty-five gentlemen took part in the programme, and the number of exhibits and experiments was so large and varied that most of the visitors found it impracticable to go through the whole on Saturday last. The worthy President of the Mandali, Mr. K. R. Kama, and the indefatigable Honorary Secretary of the Society, Mr. N. H. Patel, as well as the energetic organiser of the Conversazione, Dr. H. K. Tavaria, assisted by Veterinary-Surgeon S. N. Ranina, were unceasing in their exertions. A special committee for the purposes of the Conversazione was appointed, consisting of Dr. H. K. Tavaria, the Honorary Secretary, Mr. N. H. Patel, Mr. E. D. Talati, B. A., and Mr. Darasha R. Chichgar, who deserve to be congratulated on the result of their exertions during the last two months. Mr. Darasha Chichgar's illustration of the Kindergarten and Herbartian system of education with the help of about a hundred pupils of the Parsee Girls' Schools, most of them not much above seven or eight years of age, was a most attractive feature of the programme. The joint exhibits of Dr. N. F. Surveyor and Dr. H. K. Tavaria on Lord Rayleigh and Professor W. Ramsay's joint discovery of a new constituent of the atmosphere—"argon"—and the allied research on "helium," was rightly given a prominent place in the programme, while Mr. J. Stephenson's experiment on "growth without life" excited much curiosity. Dr. Surveyor's bacteriological appliances were much admired. These and some valuable physiological plant, kindly lent by the authorities of the Grant Medical College, were exhibited by Drs. M. B. Colah, Kalapesi, P. R. Mody, Vakil, and Kher. Dr. Tavaria and Mr. N. A. Shiveshwarkar's experiments with the Whimshurst machine and a very small induction coil of high range proved the most popular items in the programme. At one end of the hall, Mr. J. Wallace, C.E., entertained members of the Bombay Municipality with diagrams and curves obtained with the anemometer gauge to measure the variation of pressure in sewers, while Dr. N. N. Katrak and Mr. K. D. Katrak's joint exhibits of drainage models of the City of Bombay attracted a large number of spectators. Shams-ul-ulma Jivanji J. Mody showed photographs of an ancient fire-temple at "Baku," kindly lent by Mr. J. Wallace, C.E., for the occasion. In the eastern wing of the gallery, a dark room was provided and a large number of slides, astronomical, ophthalmological, and bacteriological, were shown. Subjects were varied each half hour, and an intimation of the change of subject was given by means of an electric bell in the gallery, Mr. A. S Dalvi, M. A., and Mr. A. G. Godbole, B.A., were in charge of the dark room. Professor Naigaumvala sent his photographs of clusters of stars, etc., taken in the Takhatsinghji Laboratory of the College of Science, Poona. Dr. Colah thowed the bacteriological, and Mr. D. M. Dustoor the ophthalmological slides. In two rooms in the east wing of the hall, Dr. R. P. Bhandarkar, Dr. H. K. Tavaria, Mr. A. B. Darukhanavala and Mr. K. D. Majmudar, B. Sc., showed experiments on singing and "sensitive flames," manometric flames, Lord Rayleigh's experiment on the mixing of two water jets under electrical influence, and kindred experiments. Messrs. Phillips and Co., showed some recent popular and useful appliances, including the micro-audiphone, thermohydrometer, an electric fan, etc.; while Nawab Mirza Mahomed Aliakbarkhan showed a valuable collection of Indian art-ware. Mr. Dinsha Pestonji Ghadialli's room was always crowded, and his demonstrations of the ultra-gaseous state of matter were much appreciated. Professor Gajjar and Mr. C. D. Mahaluxmivala, Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens, assisted by Mr. J. D. Mahaluxmivala, made an extensive show of dyeing appliances, and economic plants, respectively, not omitting the Rhea plant, and its products, the Rhea fibre and filasse. At intervals, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, Dr. H. K. Tavaria, and Mr. M. B. Rane, B.A., gave illustrations of time-beats in Indian music, and of sympathetic vibrations on Indian string instruments. Dr. J. A. D'Gama showed some recent optical appliances, Mr. C. D. Furdoonji showed an extensive and valuable collection of old Sassanian coins, and Dr. V. S. Trilokekar exhibited photo-micrographic appliences. Veterinary subjects were well represented by Mr. N. D. Dhakmarvala, Mr. V. E. Vakharia, and Mr. D. N. Patel, with appliances kindly lent by Mr. J. Mills, the Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College. Mr. E. D. Talati, B.A., and Mr. Bapujee Chunilal Modi, showed a valuable collection of work done by children in the Kindergarten Schools of London, some of the specimens shown being done by children not much above two or three years of age. Mr. K. E. Talati gave illustrations, by means of samples, of the processes of finishing leather, which indicate a departure and a marked advance on current processes in the industry. A large number of microscopes were provided in various parts of the gallery and passage adjoining the hall, in charge of Drs. R. N. Ranina, A. D. Mody, A. N. Sambhare, and A. H. Ghasvala, and Messrs. A. B. Kotwal, and B. B. Kotwal, Professor Gajjar and Mr. V. N. Hatte, B. Sc., showed some interesting chemical experiments. Mr. V. N. Nene exhibited curves of Barograms at Bombay during and after the eruption of Krakatoa in August, 1883. Mr. R. D. Dave, B.A., showed a large number of archæological relics and maps of ancient India, while Shams-ul-ulma J. J. Mody, supplemented with maps of ancient Persia. Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, who attended the Conversazione on Saturday evening, was so greatly pleased with the working of the Kindergarten and Herbartian System of Education, that he expressed his desire to Mr. D. R. Chichgar to send special prizes for two of the most successful pupils of the Parsee Girls' School Association, and about sixty other prizes of books to be distributed among those girls, who also exhibited marked proficiency in the new system of education. Yesterday the Society entertained the students of the local colleges, and boy and girls of about twenty schools in Bombay; and the whole of the arrangements passed off successfully.

CRICKET.

A match was played at Deolali on the 19th instant between the Temporary Staff and a picked team from the Time-expired Men, resulting in an easy win for the Temporary Staff by 167 runs. This making the tenth match played at Deolali this season, the Staff having an unbeaten record. Below will be found the full scores:—

TEMPORARY STAFF.

Pte Palmer, c Jones, b Howell	20
Pte Ruberry, b Millman	20
Lieut Bradford, b Howell	11
Pte Wingfield, c Boston, b Boyle	70
Pte Redgrove, st Croucher	55
Lce-Cpl Gardiner, not out	17
Cpl Myers, b Boyle	0
Lce-Cpl Keene, c Howell, b Croucher	4
Pte Clynch Cpl Stock Pte Ferris	did not bat.
Extras	20
Total	217

TIME EXPIRED MEN.

Pte Millman, b Wingfield	20
Pte Howell, b Wingfield	5
Pte Bates, b Wingfield	0
Pte Drury, c and b Redgrove	17
Lce-Cpl Croucher, b Redgrove	0
Pte Bignell, run out	1
Cpl Boyle, b Wingfield	0
Sergt Boston, b Redgrove	1
Pte Taylor, c Palmer, b Wingfield	0
Pte Jones, not out	0
Pte Bartlett, st Wingfield	0
Extras	6
Total	50

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

The following are the handicap allowances and result of the races sailed at 4 p.m., on Saturday:—

Ships' Boats.	Handicap M's	Time of Arrivals. H.	M's	Sds
Melody	Scr	5	19	55
Mannikin	7	5	28	0
Isca	2	5	28	20
Janetta	Scr	5	28	30
Kismet	Scr	5	29	1
Senta	6	5	34	37
Red Rose	5	5	38	10
Kiralyne	18	5	45	5
Eileen	5	Did not start.		

1st prize won by Melody; 2nd prize won by Mannikin. Wind light westerly, course sailed No. 2 in the list.

Started 3-30 p.m.

Ships' Boats.	Handicap M's	Time of Arrival. H	M's	Sds
Clive's Cutter	4	5	14	53
Plassy's Cutter	4	5	16	25
Hydaspes' Cutter	Scr	5	19	28
Abyssinia's Cutter	5	5	19	43
Mabel	5	5	21	..
Ravenna's Cutter	5	5	34	5
Magdala's Galley	8	5	43	6
Mirzapore's Cutter	5	5	49	40
Respite	6	Not timed		

1st prize won by Clive's Cutter; 2nd prize won by Plassy's cutter. Course sailed No. 2 in the list.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT IN BOMBAY.

Mrs. Annie Besant, the famous theosophist, arrived in Bombay from Europe by the mail steamer Oriental on Saturday afternoon and landed at the Ballard Pier, where a large number of the members of the Society, Bombay Branch, were present to meet her, including Baboo Upendra nath Basu, Provincial Secretary, North-West Provinces, T. S.: Mr. Bertam Keightley, M. A., General Secretary, Indian Section, T. S.; Messrs. Pherozshah R. Mehta, Dhuramsey Morarji Goculdas, Narotumdas Morarji Goculdas, Dadabhoy J. Soonavalla, M. D. Shroff, Carsondas B. Dallal, Nusserwanji Framji Bilimoria, Dhunjibhoy Karaka, Framji Byramji Patel, Rustomji K. Parekh, Rustomji K. Mody, Burjorji E. Unvalla, Tookaram Tatia, Pestonji Muncherji Ghadiali, Nusserwanji Pestonji Moonshee, S. Ragavandra, G. B. Vaid, Dinshaw D. Writer, Dhunjibboy Gilder, Prince Bildevji of Dharampore, Dr. Edul Behram, etc. About a quarter to 4 o'clock Mrs. Besant landed at the Ballard Pier, where she was decorated with a floral wreath and presented with bouquets by some of the members of the Society. After acknowledging the compliments she drove to the Blavatsky Lodge, Hornby Road, where she put up temporarily, and where a reception was given to her at 6 p.m.

There was a large gathering of the members of the Theosophical Society in Bombay. Mr. D. Gostling was called to the chair, and, in opening the proceedings, said that he had great pleasure in welcoming Mrs. Besant once more amongst them. They were all rejoiced with her presence especially because when some charges had been made against the society by some deserters, it was anticipated in one of the newspapers that she would resign her position; but her persence has given a lie to the prediction. They were glad to see that she had outstood the attacks, which, instead of making her shake in her faith and endeavours, had only served to strengthen her position. They all were glad that she would not be deterred from her great and good work by the attacks of some of the deserters (applause); and that she would continue to devote all her life for the great movement, which she willingly joined six years back and for the promotion of which she strived so much. (Cheers.)

Mrs. Besant, in addressing the assembly, said that this was her third visit to Bombay. She was delighted to meet them once more, and was glad to say that so far as Europe and America were concerned, more and more interest was everyday being manifested in their movement. When some deserters had made attacks on them, they had some deserters, but most of them had rejoined, and the society had not suffered materially by it, but had on the other hand convinced many people that the attacks were made by cowardly persons, who had failed to prove them. If those who rushed into the print made any assertions, it would be possible to meet them, but when there were vague accusations, it was difficult to dose. Their denouncers did not bring any evidence, because they had none. Speaking about the attack made by Mr. Judge and Mr. Burrough, she said that they were most cruel and undeserved. Even if they had any doubt or suspicions in their mind, why did they sit silent for four years, and come forward after Madame Blavatsky was gone away from amidst them. Colonel Olcott would have risen to a high post in the Government of America, but he sacrificed everything for the sake of the Society, and it was most ungenerous to attack him. She concluded by saying that the Society would thrive notwithstanding the attacks of such deserters. (Cheers.)

After some other speakers had expressed their views, the assembly dispersed.

About 8-30 p.m., the same evening, Mrs. Besant left Bombay for Madras by the Raichore mail to attend the Fifth Annual Convention of the Indian Section, Theosophical Society, to be held this year at Adyar, Madras. Mr. Bertram Keightley and Babu Upendranath Basu accompanied her. The several members of the Theosophical Society, who had attended at the Ballard Pier, were also present at the Victoria Terminus to see Mrs. Besant off. The usual floral compliments were paid to her at the station by the members before her departure.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT ST. ISABEL'S SCHOOL.

The annual distribution of prizes in connection with the St. Isabel's School, Matharpacady, came off, on Friday evening, at Mazagon House. Mr. M. R. DeQuadros presiding. In response to the kind invitation of the school committee, a large number of guests were present, including the Rev. Fathers Walrath and F. D'Cruz. The reading of the report and the prize-giving was preceded by a choice programme of music, in which the school children took a leading part. It was admitted by everyone who had the good fortune to be present that they acquitted themselves well, reflecting much credit on those who had their training. The introductory prologue by Miss Lily Baptista was recited with faultless diction and in a very pleasing and graceful manner. Two items in the first part of the programme were a chorus, "Now, tramp o'er moss and fell," and a children's song "Lullaby," both very cleverly gone through by the school children. A piano solo by Miss Gertrude D'Souza as also a violin solo by Mr. L. M. Valladares (junior), were played in good style, the young violinist particularly displaying much skill and precision in the handling of his instrument. Miss R. D'Souza's song, "The green trees whispered low and mild," and Mr. J. D. Valladares' "Killarney" were given with pleasing effect, as evidenced by the loud cheers of the audience. Good assistance was given by the Band of the Matharpacady Musical Union, under the direction of Mr. L. B. D'Abreo, which played some choice pieces of music. In the second part of the programme there were better items provided. "The Mice in Council," a tuneful song, rendered with skilful action by the children; very much delighted the audience, as also the duet, "Sweet in the dream of youth's fond hours," by Misses R. D. Souza and Lily Baptista, who sang with much charm and expression. Mr. L. B. d'Abreo's song, "Esmeralda," which elicited loud applauses, brought the musical part of the proceedings to a close. The entertainment bore abundant testimony to the great care bestowed in training little girls, who performed their parts with a precision that elicited well-merited applauses. Mrs. J. Misquita, secretary of the Association, read the report, which stated that the school closed with forty-five pupils on the rolls. Mr. B. R. Shahsrabudhe, Assistant Educational Inspector, S. D., who examined the school last year, expressed himself quite satisfied with the results of his inspection, and recommended a grant of Rs. 329, the former grant being Rs. 215-5-4. After expressing the school committee's thanks to those who were so generous in supporting the institution, the secretary read the names of the prize-winners, and it was pleasing to see the glad faces of the children as they received these tokens of proficiency. Mr. J. L. Britto, J. P., in addressing the gathering, said that Mrs. J. Misquita, the energetic secretary, deserved the best thanks of the residents of the locality for devoting so much time to promote the interests of this school. It was indeed a happy thought of the circle to have organized an educational institution for the benefit of the children of the locality, who, for want of such a school, would have either remained uneducated or would have to attend other schools at a distance at personal inconvenience, expense, and risk. After referring to the report and the good progress made by the school, the speaker concluded by emphasizing the importance of educating the young, on whom the future depended, to be good citizens and members of society. The president, in addressing the meeting, said that he was surprised at the excellent entertainment which had been provided for the evening and at the progress the school had made. He well remembered what the condition of the village was some forty years ago, when education was as backward as possible. A school was opened, but only lasted two years. Fortunately, Bombay was soon favoured with the coming of the Jesuit Fathers, and under their patronising and fostering care education received a great impetus and they saw the result of it then in the school. The school was under an influential committee and an indefatigable secretary, and under such influence they would soon realise in the boys and girls of the locality the benefits accruing from education. A vote of thanks having been accorded to the president, the proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem by the children.

An elopement of an extraordinary character has taken place in Dublin. The parties are foreign Jews in humble life and the male lover, a boy of twelve years, was named Goldberg, while the woman, named Bessie Schleinder, is aged twenty-five, and is said to be attractive. Goldberg's relatives are bakers, and Miss Schleinder's father owns a toy-shop in the city. Some time ago the couple applied to be married at a registry office, and the registrar, amazed at the youthfulness of the intending bridegroom, refused to marry them. On being informed that they were Jews he communicated with the official registrar of the Jewish community. The minister of their congregation and their relatives were also made aware of the circumstances. The result was that the intended marriage was stopped, and they were each kept under surveillance by their relatives and friends. Young Goldberg, however, left home shortly after, stating that he would be back in an hour; but he did not return, and his relatives, becoming anxious, made inquiries; and it was then found that Miss Schleinder had also disappeared. The boy was known to have £15 in his possession, and the parties are believed to have left Dublin together, and to have gone to Sheffield, where one of them has relatives.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons.)

WRONGFUL RETENTION OF LAND.

KASHI [illegible] NARAYEN RAMJI AND OTHERS VS. [illegible] SAKHARAMSET AND OTHERS.

This was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. Kashinath B. Marathe, First-class Subordinate Judge of Ratnagherry. The plaintiffs brought the action to eject the defendants from the land which they allege was theirs by right of ownership and to recover possession of it. The subordinate judge found in favour of the defendants. Mr. Manekshah, with counsel, appeared for the plaintiffs and appellants; and Mr. Branson, with Mr. N. G. Chandavarker, appeared for the defendants and respondents.

The Chief Justice, in giving the court's decision on the appeal, said:—The order made by the First-class Subordinate Judge, A. P., in this case cannot, in our opinion, be supported. The plaintiffs alleging that the land in suit was their land by right of ownership, brought the present action to eject the defendants from, and to recover, possession of it. They base their title to the land on what they allege to be a lease granted by Government giving occupancy rights to one Ramji from whom they claim that it has devolved upon them. The suit in its frame is a simple action of ejectment to recover the land from the defendants who are admittedly in possession of it, and, if the plaintiffs' case is correct, wrongfully in such possession. That being the nature of the plaintiffs' claim, "prima facie," the defendants are the proper defendants to the suit. The defendants on their part also claim to hold the land under an occupancy title conferred on them by Government subsequent to the plaintiffs lease, but, if the plaintiffs' case is correct, Government having already alienated the land to the plaintiffs' predecessor-in-title by granting him an occupancy lease could not (unless Government had the right to, and did, resume it which is one of the questions in the case) afterwards grant it to the defendants. The Court of first instance deeming that the plaintiffs had made out a good title as occupants of the land passed a decree in the plaintiffs favour. The Appellate Court without adjudicating upon the merits of the appeal passed the following order:—"If the plaintiffs elect within three months from this date to withdraw the present suit and present it to the proper Court after joining the Government or the Commissioner or the Secretary of State as a party, they have this Court's permission to do so. The suit will otherwise stand rejected. The costs throughout in both Courts up to date shall be borne by the plaintiff-respondents." That order was based upon the ground that as it was the action of the Commissioner by which the plaintiffs were deprived of the land, the cause of action of the plaintiffs was primarily against Government, as Government was the principal offender, and that the defendants had incurred no independent responsibility towards the plaintiffs. This, however, is a misconception of the nature of a suit in ejectment. The owner of land is entitled to maintain a suit for its recovery from the person in possession without regard to the question how he (the owner) has been deprived of possession or how the present possessor has obtained it. The cause of action is the wrongful retention of the land by the defendants from its owners. In appeal before us it has been argued for the respondents that the cases of Mahomed Israil vs Wise (21 C. W. R., p. 327), Krishno Lall vs. Bhyrub Chunder (22 C. W. R., p. 52), and H. H. Cannon vs. Bissonath (5 C.L.R., p. 154) show that Government is a necessary party to the suit and that as the plaintiffs have not made Government a party to it or withdrawn the suit it now properly stands dismissed. For the appellants on the other hand it is argued that though Government might have properly been made a party so as to bind it by the decree and prevent future litigation, Government is not a "necessary" party to the suit and that all the questions involved in it can, as between the plaintiffs and the defendants, be decided in the absence of the Government; and that the order of the Appellate Court, which is in effect an order dismissing the suit for want of parties, is erroneous. We are of opinion that the appellants' contentions on this point is correct. We consider that if the plaintiff in an ejectment suit can make out a legal title to land, he is entitled to maintain a suit against the person in actual juridical possession of such land for its recovery without making the person under whom the latter claims to hold a party to the suit. It is in the power of the Court at the instance of the defendant or of its own motion, if it considers it expedient, to make the person under whom the defendant claims to hold a party to the proceedings. This is the English rule and practice (Dicey on Parties, Rules 112 and 113), and it appears to us to be the most convenient and just course. It is enough for the plaintiff to sue the person in actual possession. It would be unfair upon him to compel him to add a party of whom he may know nothing and against whom he may have no cause of complaint, while the defendant by disclosing the name of the person under whom he claims to hold can have him made at his own risk a defendant to the suit. The cases in the Calcutta High Court to which we have been referred do not, in our opinion, decide more than this—that Government is a proper party in a suit like the present. In that view we entirely concur. In the present suit the defendants' case is that they were placed in possession of the land by Government, and they could have asked that Government should be made a party. They did not ask this, neither has there been any application on the part of Government to be made a party. The issue in the first Court was based on the plea of the defendants that the suit was bad inasmuch as it was not brought against Government. That issue was properly decided in the negative by that Court. The Appellate Court wrongly decided otherwise. The suit is not bad as it is framed and brought, neither is Government a necessary party to it. The most that can be said is that if Government be made a party the questions at issue between the plaintiffs and Government can be effectually tried and determined in this suit, but the plaintiffs do not ask that those questions shall be determined in this suit and Government cannot be affected by the result of this suit, so that those questions may safely be left to be determined, if necessary, in future litigation. Had the Court of first instance in the exercise of its discretion joined Government as a party, there would have been nothing to say against its procedure, but, we think, that it was unfair and unjust in the present case of the Appellate Court to have called on the plaintiffs at that stage of the proceedings to amend their plaint by adding Government as a party. Such an amendment would have the effect of materially changing the frame of the suit and nullifying the whole of the proceedings already had in this suit since it would necessitate the return of the plaint to the plaintiffs and their presenting it afresh in another Court. We must, therefore, set aside the order of the lower Appellate Court and remand the appeal for a trial on the merits, that is, for a determination of the title of the plaintiffs to the land as against the defendants. Costs hitherto incurred to abide the result.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 21st OF DECEMBER, 1895.

Summary.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Indore and Raipur and has been either steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana, and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and at Malegaon, Masulipatam, Madras and Negapatam, and north-easterly to south-easterly elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Karwar, and 12 at Neemuch, Bombay and Secunderabad. The maximum temperature is in considerable to large excess of the average at Agra, Karachi, Deesa, Neemuch, Indore, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Akola, Malegaon, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Mangalore, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, and Trichinopoly, and the minimum largely so at Negapatam, Malegaon, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Indore and Neemuch. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Ratnagiri, and the lowest 42° at Agra, Cawnpore and Allahabad. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are clear over the whole country. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The weather is fine and settled over the whole country.

The following is an account of weather experienced in the Bay on the 10th and 11th December when large depression appeared to exist there:—The s. s. Guild Hall left Rangoon on the 8th, and experienced up to latitude 13° 32′ N., longitude 92° 01′ E., at 8 a. m. on the 10th, light northerly and moderate to fresh north-easterly winds and fine weather; thence to latitude 12° 16′ N., longitude 89° 56′ E., at noon on the 11th, strong cyclonic winds from east, south, and south-west blowing with a strong gale with terriffic squals, an overcast sky, a very high sea, and heavy continuous rain.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, Dec. 21.

Saturday's observations:—Pressure has decreased slightly everywhere, the change has been uniform and the general distribution of pressure is the same as on the preceding day. Readings are high and uniform in the centre and north-west and are above the normal average except in Bengal and Burma. Winds are north-westerly and westerly down the Gangetic Plain, between north and east over the Bay area and the Peninsula and very variable over the central parts of the country. The force is fresh at Rangoon and some western stations. The temperature has fallen in the Peninsula and changed irregularly in other parts of India. The mean temperature is normal or exceeds the normal in all provinces except Bengal, where it is in slight defect. The sky is cloudy in the extreme north-west, but no rain has fallen within the Indian region.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 21.

A FURTHER decline of 5/8 per cent. took place in Consols in London yesterday, say to 106¼; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 117½. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was put up 1/8, to 1 1/8 per cent., that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at that rate. French Rentes in Paris advanced ¼ per cent. to 100¾ *ex coupon*; with Paris Exchange on London a shade lower, at fcs. 25·23. Three and a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16 per cent. higher at £60. The price of Bar Silver in London was 1/8d. higher, at 30 9-16d. per oz.; but, in New York, the metal was unchanged in value, at 66¼ cents per oz.; with Exchange on London ¼ per cent. higher, at 4·89½ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on London at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1½d.

To-day, Consols in London have ruled 1-16 per cent. lower, at 106 3-16; while Indian Sterling Loan has declined ½ per cent., to 117. About £100,000 in Gold has been paid into the Bank of England. The market rates of discount have been advanced to 1¼ per cent., all round. French Rentes in Paris have declined ¼ per cent., returning to Thursday's quotation of 100½. Paris Exchange on London having advanced two centimes, to fcs. 25·25. The price of Bar Silver in London is 1-8d. lower at 30 7-16d. per oz.; but from New York, the metal comes 3/8 cent dearer at 66 5/8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 4 89¾ dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie to the East, consist of £70,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold, to Bombay; £20,000 in Silver to Calcutta; and £23,000 in Silver to Shanghai.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 32s. per 416lbs., shipment this and-or next month, to Dunkirk; tone of the market flat.

A decline of 1-32d. took place in the price of spot Mid.-Uplands Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 19-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 29-32d. for December deliveries, and 4 27-32d. for April-May. In East Indian Cotton, "Good" Belatee was 1-8d. higher, at 3½d. per lb. The market closed quiet; Surats quiet; and Arrivals firm; the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales; Imports *nil*. The Manchester market was steady.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 9,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 68,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 3,000 bales smaller, at 76,000 bales. The Imports were 36,000 less, at 7,200 bales. The total Stock had decreased during the week by 9,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 965,000 bales.

A further decline of 3-32d. per lb. has been established to-day in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool; and Arrivals are 5-64d. lower in all positions; East Indian Cotton having also generally declined 1-16d. per lb. The market closed dull this afternoon, all round. Sales 8,000 bales, Imports 21,000 bales.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton declined 1-16 cent per lb. to 8 5-16 cents; and March Futures were 7 points lower, at 8·11 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 49,000 bales, compared with 70,000 bales on the corresponding day last year, and 49,000 bales the year before.

To-day, a further decline of 1-16 cent in spot Cotton in New York has taken place at 8¼ cents; while Futures for March are 14 points down, at 8·11 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 35,000 bales, going against 58,000 bales in 1894, and 41,000 bales in 1893. The Cotton in sight in New York on Friday was 4,500,000 bales, compared with 4,180,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

Cotton locally, has been quiet to-day with a small business passing, especially for exporters' account, while prices have given way Re 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Shippers have bought 200 Bengal, "Fully Good" guaranteed, at Rs. 162; and 100 of the same growth, without guarantee, at Rs. 178; while the Mills have taken 800 bales, consisting of 250 old Nuggur, at Rs. 176; and 200 new Khangaum, at Rs. 209-10¼; 150 Khandwa, at Rs. 206¼; and 100 each of Barsee, at Rs. 217; and Malkapore, at Rs. 207¼ per candy.

WHEAT has been steady in tone with a small business reported for shippers' account, on the basis of previous rates.

SEEDS have been quiet, with export business upon a moderate scale, and with prices unchanged except in the case of *Linseed* which declined one anna per cwt. to Rs. 7-0-0 to Rs. 7-2-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as fellows:—

Cotton	8,968	bales.
Wheat	4,081	cwts.
Gingellyseed	6,707	„
Groundnuts	1,213	„
Castorseed	2,103	„
Rice	4,047	„

FREIGHTS have been quiet, with quotations nominally the same as before, no fresh busines having been reported.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 1 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2d. for three months' sight Credits, the enquiry, both ways having been limited, and but little business reported. Calcutta rates come the same as those ruling here, which are as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 1 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 1 29-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 1 15-16d.	„
Credits 3 do.	...1s. 2d.	
Francs 3 do.	...1·47½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 105 5-16 for cash and 105 3-16 for the settlement; but declined 1-8 per cent. in both positions in a weak market, rates leaving off at the reduction.

SHARES.—There has been more movement than for some time past in this market to-day, the changes in Cotton Mill and Press Scrip shown in our list having been geneally in sellers' favour. In addition to these changes we note an advance in Bombay-Burmah Trading in first issue, Rs. 25, and a decline of Rs. 10 in the second issue. Alcock, Ashdown have advanced Rs. 5; Delhi and Northern Flour Rs. 8 lower, Bank of Bombay shares have declined Re. 1½ to Rs. 1.472 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 7-8

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	106¼
3 per cent. Rentes	100¾ ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	60
Bar Silver	30 9-16.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	68,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	300	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	72,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	3,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton	965,000	„
„ „ Surats	30,000	„

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 20.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here for Karachi this afternoon.

ADEN, DEC. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this evening.

COLOMBO, DEC. 22.

Mail steamers Eridan, from Calcutta, and Yarra, from China, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, Interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupt locality unknown.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond British frontier between Younchung and Tali.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

HIND—FULLER—November 28, at St Marylebone Parish Church, William, second son of the late Rev W M Hind, LL D, Rector of Honington, Suffolk, to Ida Louise, widow of Surg-Major-Gen Fuller, H E I C, Imp. Ort. Ser.

OWEN—GREIG—December 3, at St Stephen's Paddington, Charles John Owen, of Goomera Estate, Ceylon, eldest son of David Henry Owen to Elizabeth Louisa, daughter of George Greig, of Laxapana, Ceylon.

DEATHS.

BYRNE—November 28, at Dublin, Charlotte, wife of Henry Byrne, Esq, fromerly of H M Ceylon Service, and daughter of the late Lieut Raven, 17th Lancers

DICKSON—December 2, at Algiers, George Dickson, Esq, late of the firm of Messrs. Macneill and Co, Calcutta, and Clyde-road, Dublin.

HAY—December 1, Henry Hird, late captain 5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales') Dragoon Guards, third son of the late Col Patrick Mar in Hay, H E I C S, aged 60.

KELLEHER—December 2, at Dublin, James Kelleher, Bengal Civil Service Retired.

WINFIELD—November 28, at Kensington, Sophia, daughter of the late Charles Henry Winfield, Esq, of Tavisstock-square and the East India Office.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WATSON—December 17, at Agra, the wife of Captain C G Watson, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BLYTH—TULLOCH—December 18, at Christ Church, Rawalpindi, by the Rev J Moulson, Major F A Blyth, 10th Bengal Lancers, to Margaret, youngest daughter of Deputy Surgeon-General J Tulloch, A M S (retired).

DEATHS.

DAVIS—December 16, at Delhi, Lieutenant Charles McM Davis, 24th Punjab Infantry.

DOYLE—December 15, at Allahabad, Major Thomas Doyle, Invalid Establishment.

EAGLES—December 17, of diphtheria, at the European General Hospital, Calcutta, Dorothy, the beloved youngest daughter of T C and Amy Eagles, aged 5 years and 3 months.

NICCOLINI—December 16, at Darjeeling, Madam Niccolini, widow of the late Signor Niccolini, aged 54 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1895.

WE should have suspected the officials of the Bombay Presidency Association of unbusiness-like habits had not Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta taken upon his own shoulders the blame of deferring for more than seven months the presentation of an address intended to take the form of a "welcome" to the recipient on his return from "arduous" duties in the Imperial Legislative Council at Calcutta. At this time the crowded meeting which assembled in the Gaiety Theatre, on Friday evening, would have been more fittingly employed in wishing success to Mr. Mehta in the debates of the Council during the session which commences next week. Mr. Mehta's explanation is that it was his own modesty which led to the continued postponement of the conferment of this mark of the favour of fellow-citizens. Doubtless his modesty would have been much sooner overcome but for certain events which took place in Great Britain last July. Notwithstanding that Mr. Bhownaggree lacked the hall mark of the Congress, a British constituency had the temerity to elect him as their member, while Mr. Dadhabhai Naoroji, the great favourite of the Congress and of Mr. Mehta, failed to convince the electors of East Finsbury that it was desirable that he should continue to represent them in the House of Commons. The necessity for an interval of four or five months before Mr. Mehta could sufficiently recover from this disaster to be the lion of an enthusiastic gathering of friends and admirers can therefore be readily understood. Indeed, the eclipse which "the cause" then suffered was so great that its effects on Mr. Mehta's temper even now are plainly discernible in his oration. The leader of the Congress party in this Presidency is always a hard hitter, but he seldom speaks with so much warmth of feeling as that in which he indulged on Friday in condemning the principles and policy of a co-religionist and fellow-countryman. The attack on Mr. Bhownaggree was the more pronounced since it was accompanied by the most enthusiastic praises of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who was spoken of as the only Indian who has been recognized by the mass of his countrymen as having the right to make a representative claim for all India. It would seem from this that Mr. Mehta has forgotten that the claims of the first Indian candidate for Parliamentary honours—Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose—to speak for the whole of India were vigorously upheld by advanced politicians on this side when he contested Greenwich. This forgetfulness can, however, be understood, since Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose, as a member of the Bengal Legislative Council, has shown a degree of independence which has disgusted the Bengali press, and has altogether deprived him of the right of canonization as a strictly orthodox adherent of the faith delivered by Mr. Hume. But leaving Mr. Ghose out of the reckoning, there still remains another Indian ex-candidate for Parliamentary honours whose unswerving devotion to the Congress cause should not have been entirely ignored in this oratorical effort to place Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, politically speaking, head and shoulders above his fellows. What has Mr. Bonnerjee done from Mr. Mehta's point of view that he should not be regarded as having "the right to make a representative claim for all India?"

An experienced man of affairs like Mr. Mehta ought not to have need to be reminded that the success of a political opponent is no justification for dragging into a public utterance the details of a private conversation between that opponent and himself. This is a species of controversy which is happily almost unknown even amid the storm and stress of political life in Great Britain, where it is a well-recognised rule that the sanctities of private intercourse are not to be invaded to serve party ends, unless with the consent of the individuals concerned. We do not propose to offend against so wholesome a rule by commenting on the conversation related with so much eagerness by Mr. Mehta, excepting to point out that the incident occurred on the narrator's own showing, some years ago, when Mr. Bhownaggre was a younger and possibly less thoughtful man than he is now, and also that men are apt to be severe on a whole community when righteously indignant at the snobbishness of a single representative of it. Mr. Mehta's high commendation of the Rev. Mr. Bonnar's "excellent article" in the October number of the *Contemporary Review* is somewhat inopportune in view of the circumstance that the "accurate statement of facts" contained therein has been repudiated by Mr. Bonnar's own co-workers in Rajputana, and was only the other day qualified and to a large extent explained away by its author. Speaking from personal knowledge, Mr. Bonnar now tells us that wide and deep sympathy with the people on the part of political officers—the class of men he specially attacked in the first instance—is by no means uncommon. On the other hand, Mr. Mehta declares that the district officer does his work, "but outside and beyond that he stands utterly aloof from the people. His interests and amusements are jealously confined within the narrow circle of his own people." It is one thing to make sweeping generalisations of this kind but it is quite another to substantiate them. If there is less social intercourse between the district officer and the natives the reason is to be found in the tendency for the routine work of the civilian to multiply, and to absorb so large a share of his time as to leave him very little margin to fulfil obligations of a social character, especially if a part of his brief leisure is devoted for health's sake to modes of out door recreation in which his native friends do not indulge. And, after all, a diligent and upright discharge of administrative duties may reasonably be regarded as more likely to advance the cause of good government and the contentment of the people than unfailing regularity in witnessing the nautch or attending evening parties. Presence at entertainments of this class, and other methods of social intercourse, are not the only means by which a district officer can show his sympathy with and regard for the people whose interests are placed in his keeping. In instituting comparisons between present times and the days of native rule in this respect, Mr. Mehta seems to forget that, although in the old days native officials gave audience to any one who had complaints to make, they were far more exclusive in their dealings with social inferiors than the officials who have replaced them. It is very questionable whether if the upper grades of the public service were completely Indianised, there would be any more social intercourse between the district officers and the people than there is now.

But it would seem that those who say that the working of this transformation is one of the chief planks of the Congress, are under a grave mistake, for we have it on the authority of Mr. Mehta that it is grossly misleading to suppose that their aim is "to take the administration of the country into their own hands, leaving Englishmen the solitary task of supporting them with English bayonets." As Sir Henry Fowler showed in his despatch on the Simultaneous Examinations question last year, the number of posts now reserved for Europeans cannot be reduced if Englishmen are to retain full and effective control of the administration. Therefore, taking Mr. Mehta at his word, we may expect that he will cease to support the movement for opening all but the very highest posts to Indians, and for giving no more preference to the men who have been to Europe to be trained for the service than to others who have not had that educational advantage. There is one inference we are especially glad to draw from Mr. Mehta's address in view of the fact that three Members of Parliament were gravely informed at the rooms of the Presidency Association, the other day, that the people were happier in the days of the East India Company than they now are. Before they repeat the allegation in the House of Commons they should notice the emphatic disclaimer of Mr. Mehta. "It is most true," said our townsman in words of glowing fervour, "and we acknowledge it with unaffected gratitude, that at least since 1858, when the Government passed to the Crown from the hands of a trading and commercial company, the sober and steady political genius of the British people led them to recognise and proclaim that a just and righteous policy was alone calculated to secure the stability and permanence of the Empire, and to render the possession of India a source of strength and profit." What Mr. Mehta looks upon with disfavour is the tendency to "relapse into the old ways of temptation," that existed in days which, in the view of one of his ablest lieutenants, were so superior to those upon which the people of India have now fallen. Mr. Mehta indeed describes the political activity of himself and his friends as being aimed only against those English administrators "who are always preaching and practising a relapse into the old idolatry." We are not quite clear as to who the officers are who advocate a return to the policy and methods in vogue in the days of the Chartered Company, and are inclined to believe that a search for them would be rather fruitless. But leaving that question aside, we are very glad to notice that in the opinion of so severe a critic as Mr. Mehta a good deal of advance has been made since then, and his view is recorded all the more readily since we have no desire to dispute the contention which occupied so large a part of our townsman's address that he has a very extensive acquintance with his fellow countrymen of all classes, not only in this city, but also in the mofussil. Referring to the oft repeated statement that India is too conservative a country to care for Congress theories, the speaker asked whether the inherent conservatism of the people was a reason why the educated native should not agitate for the reduction of the salt tax, for the enforcement of a policy of economy, and for the lightening of the burden of the land. This question may at once be answered in the negative, for such topics as these (unlike some others mentioned by Mr. Mehta) are well within the range of practical politics, and if the Congress would confine itsef to a temperate and reasonable consideration of them and of kindred subjects, it would be much better employed and would serve a much more useful purpose, than in showering abuse on the administration generally and agitating for representative institutions altogether unsuited to the stage of evolution which India has reached.

THE Metropolitan, in his cathedral at Calcutta, was engaged last Sunday and yesterday in discoursing on the subject of Sunday observance. This his lordship does with great cautiousness, and having moralised generally last week he was to be more particular yesterday. The pith of last Sunday's sermon was that the Sunday rest is a boon which should be to the utmost possible extent secured for all; and then, secondly, that if we would know how to employ and enjoy our rest we must have high ideas concerning our work. We must, he said, realise and strive to act day by day upon the truth that God desires to sanctify us in the work He has given us to do, and that He has given us our seventh day rest as a sign, a pledge, of this: then we shall also realise that the first impulse on the day of rest must be to sanctify it, and to seek for our own sanctification in its use, that our week day labours may be more and more sanctified by Him to His honour and glory. May we do this or that on Sunday, he said, must be answered when we put the question: "Will it involve the calling upon or inviting or tempting others to sacrifice the rest which is their due." The way in which people think of and use the day of rest depends entirely upon the way in which they regard the six days of work. His lordship's contention is that the Sabbath was made for man to give him time to breathe and think free from the hurry and bustle of week-day struggling—a time of rest in which he may rise in thought with his risen Lord to the true home whither He has gone before and we hope to follow; a time of rest in which we may hold communion with Him and receive new inspirations, new spiritual force and vigour wherewith to renew his efforts in the coming days of labour. One almost expects to hear his lordship make liberal allowances here for the so-called Sabbath-breaker, but he diverges, and says the day of rest is a sign, a pledge, to us of the rest that remaineth yet to come, a day in which we may recall to mind that here there is no fulness of rest, a day when we may shake off somewhat of the dust which smothers us here and rise in contemplation to the thought of the new heaven and new earth that is being made ready for us. After the contemplation of such thoughts concerning Sunday it seems to the Metropolitan impossible to descend to the consideration of such questions as seem to present difficult problems to some—"May we play lawn tennis on Sunday?" and the like. Surely, says he, we must all agree that if the great principles he alluded to concerning work and rest were realized and acted upon, these matters might be left to the right feeling and instinct of each one, and the general tone of society concerning them would become so healthy as to be trusted with the general settlement of them. But when his congregation were expecting to hear that they might shikar, play golf, tennis, and ride bicycles with impunity, his lordship stopped somewhat abruptly, saying his desire had been to lift the whole subject of Sunday observance on to a higher platform. In yesterday's sermon he was to enter more into details concerning the application of the principles touched upon, but as a preliminary measure he commended his observation of that day to their consideration. Calcutta was all last week anxious to hear the Bishop descend to particulars and tell them what they may and may not do. We await them with interest.

EGYPT once more puts in evidence the fact that, under British control, her financial condition has moved steadily forward from impending bankruptcy to really splendid prosperity. In spite of large remissions of taxation, in spite of the abolition of the detestable system of forced labour, and in spite of increased expenditure on works of utility, every year witnesses a large surplus. The present Budget estimates an overplus of no less than £646,000 for 1896, an amount proportionately equivalent to the six millions sterling which Sir M. Hicks-Beach is expected to have in hand on the 31st March. But whereas the British Government can utilise that windfall beforehand, for naval augmentation or any other necessary purpose, the Egyptian Finance Minister has to content himself with a beggarly £17,000, all the rest being under embargo by the Powers. It is really monstrous that the economic development of Egypt should be delayed by this arbitrary external interference with her financial administration. There is great need for additional irrigation works; wherever they have been made, they have proved highly beneficial to the fellaheen, and highly profitable to the State. Railways are also required; indeed, in almost all directions openings present themselves for the remunerative employment of the national savings. But the door is shut by the Powers, or, rather, by two of them. To France and Russia alone attaches the discredit of seeking to spite England by keeping back the boons which she is anxious to bestow on Egypt. But they are not wholly successful; the expenditure for 1896 includes, we are glad to see, £7,000 for the improvement of the water-supply to provincial towns, a much-needed reform, and also an additional grant for sanitary purposes. Having made Egypt rich and prosperous, England now seeks to give her inhabitants that still greater blessing—good health.

OUR Manchester contemporary is at pains to dispel the fears of the Indian press that the Government are about to insist on the repeal of the Indian duties. At the present moment, our contemporary tells its readers, the India Office authorities are conducting negotiations with the Government of India with the object of securing that the Indian Excise duties on cotton goods shall be actually, as well as professedly, countervailing. Lancashire complains that the Excise duties have no regard to the fact that the Customs duties are levied on values, including cost of manufacture as well as of raw material, and therefore give to the Indian manufacturer a definite and important advantage. The "grievance," we are told, is fully recognised at the India Office, "and there is every reason to believe that the negotiations now in progress will provide a satisfactory remedy." At the same time, the Manchester paper is bound to admit that the sooner Lancashire realises that it has nothing to hope for in regard to the abrogation of the duties the better. The time for this may come when the life of the present Parliament is running out, it *thinks*, but not before. This is a prognostication, which we can safely accept.

CONCLUDING the Government resolution reviewing the working of the Educational Department in Bombay for the last year, the following paragraph appears:—

> "From an educational point of view the year 1894-95 may be regarded as one of general steady progress, creditable to Mr. Chatfield, and to the various educational officers and agencies to whose work his report relates. The history of the year was marred, however, by the death of a valued Government Inspector, Mr. H. F. Jacob: and shortly after the close of the year, the Fergusson College lost its esteemed Principal, Mr. Agarkar."

AMONGST the passengers, who arrived in Bombay, from Europe, by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Oriental, are His Serene Highness the Prince Francis of Teck, Mr. Seymour Keay, Lord Dormer, General and Mrs. Waller, Mr. J. Sleigh, etc. Prince Francis of Teck is staying at Government House, where he is the guest of Lord Sandhurst. Lord Dormer and General Waller are staying at Watson's Hotel.

AT a meeting of the Bombay University Senate, held on Saturday, the revised and extended course for the B. Sc. degree on lines similar to those on which the parallel course for B. A. degree had been lately revised and extended, was adopted on the motion of Dr. D. Mackichan.

AT a largely-attended meeting, held on Saturday evening, in the house of Goculdass Madhowdas, under the presidency of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart., it was resolved to collect subscription to defray the expenses of an evening party, and the presentation of an address to Mr. Ghelabhai Haridass on the occasion of his being appointed Sheriff of Bombay. It was also resolved that the balance of funds that might be left in the hands of the committee appointed to collect subscriptions, be equally divided and utilised for the benefit of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, and the Leper Asylum at Matunga.

MAJOR SHAKESPEAR, D. S. O., Superintendent of the South Lushai Hills, with Mr. Williamson, Assistant Commandant, and 100 rifles of the Military Police, left Fort Lungleh, at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning to join the allied forces of Aijal and Burg in the punitive expedition against the rebellious chiefs, Kairuma, Jaduna, and Kaplehya. The three contingents expect to meet at Kairuma's village on Christmas Day. Mr. R. Sneyd Hutchinson, Assistant Commandant, South Lushai Military Police, is left in charge of Lungleh.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* understands that the Nizam of Hyderabad will pay a visit to England in May next.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SEMI-PANIC IN NEW YORK.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

There is a general disquiet in business circles.

Heavy foreign selling has caused a semi-panic in the New York market, where several prominent failures have taken place.

ENORMOUS LOSSES.

LATER.

The losses through yesterday's panic in New York are estimated at one thousand million dollars.

LONDON AND THE CONTINENT AFFECTED.

The collapse in New York has reflected on the London and Continental bourses.

THE CAUSES OF THE PANIC.

The panic is generally ascribed to President Cleveland's policy in regard to Venezuela, and the adoption by the Senate of the Bill passed by the House of Representatives for a Commission on the Venezuela frontier question.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.

Though the panic here has somewhat abated, prices in the stock market experienced a further decline, to-day, and three more failures have taken place.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN AMERICA.

Dec. 20.

The Senate have passed a Resolution, ordering the Finance Committee to enquire as to the expediency [illegible] the mints to the free coinage of silver.

THE SENATE AND THE VENEZUELA COMMISSION BILL.

The Senate have unanimously passed the House of Representatives' Bill for a Venezuela Commission without any amendments being introduced.

FRESH MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

President Cleveland has sent a fresh message to Congress, in which he states that the continued exports of gold demand immediate action to protect the reserve in the Treasury. He urges Congress not to go into recess before legislating to relieve the dangers of the present emergency, and avert the sacrifice of the people's interests and the impairment of the public credit.

THE VENEZUELA BILL.

President Cleveland has signed the Venezuela Commission Bill.

The adoption of the Bill by the Senate is ascribed to the desire of the Republicans to cast the whole responsibility in the matter on President Cleveland.

The leading bankers and merchants in several cities are strongly urging Congress to exercise prudence in dealing with the Venezuela Question.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S FINANCIAL MESSAGE.

The House of Representatives have sent President Cleveland's Financial Message to the Com[redacted]il Monday.

QUESTION.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

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LONDON, Dec. 20.

7th instant arrived at

S CUP.

ONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

day, there were five

tly, Miss Mary, For-

whom Colleen Juna

vas made the favourite

to 4 on. He at once ent ahead, but could not manage to maintain the ead, Sprightly catching him at the home turn, and inning comfortably by two lengths; while Fortunatus, running up, beat Colleen Juna for the econd place by half-a-length. After the race, the etting on the cup was 6 to 4 Sprightly; 2 to 1 'irago; 3 to 1 Colleen Juna and Fortunatus; 4 to 1 Blarney Stone; and 12 to 1 Kite High.

RETIREMENT OF ENGINEERS.

Under the Public Works Retiring scheme, after the completion of fifteen years' service, over ninety Engineers have now applied for permission to retire before January, 1897.

THE CANTONMENT CODE.

The Cantonment Code will be published in March next. In accordance with the advice of the Select Committee, it is probable, however, that a fresh committee will have to be appointed during the current session to rectify certain defects that have been pointed out to the Government of India by the Military authorities consulted.

FIGHTING IN KAFIRISTAN.

The latest details regarding the fighting in Kafiristan show that the Afghan levies advanced up the Verno Valley, and attacked and captured the Kafir village, Madughar lossing 200 men, while the Kafir loss amounted to 180. General Ghulam Haider, on receiving this information, moved the regular troops in support.

LATER.

The report of an encounter between the Afghan troops and the Kafirs on the southern border of Kafiristan is officially denied.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Viceroy has appointed the Hon'ble Mr. P. Playfair Additional Member of the Viceregal Council.

The Maharaja of Ajudhia will also, in all probability, be re-nominated.

THE MILITARY SECRETARYSHIP.

It has been practically decided that Colonel P. J. Maitland will succeed General Sir Edwin Collen, Military Secretary to the Government of India.

PRINCE NASRULLA KHAN.

Prince Nasrulla Khan is expected to reach Cabul during the current week.

DISABILITY ALLOWANCE.

The Secretary of State has decided that when the officer of a Corps, where promotion by time of service is the rule, has been placed on half-pay for disability contracted in the service, this should, on restoration to full pay, reckon towards promotion. This also applies to the Medical Service.

SIR SALTER PYNE.

Sir Salter Pyne leaves Calcutta for England on Wednesday, returning to Cabul in April or May. He will probably urge the advisability of appointing a permanent representative of the Ameer in London. He will leave for England again next November, *via* Russian territory.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 22.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Nairne, Commanding the Bombay Forces, will make a third tour in the Mhow and Deesa districts next month. His Excellency leaves Bombay, to-day, by sea, *via* Dasagaon, for Mahableshwar; arrives at Mahableshwar on the 25th; stays there till the 5th January; leaves Mahableshwar for Wathar *en route* to Poona on the 6th; arrives Poona same evening; leaves Poona for Mhow *via* Dhond and Manmar on the 6th; arrives Bhavnagar on the 9th; halt there one week to witness the Mhow manœuvres; leaves Bhavnagar for Palanpur on the 15th; arrives on the 20th to witness the Deesa manœuvres; leaves Palanpur for Bombay on the 23rd, arriving at the dock in Bombay on the 25th.

REGIMENTAL MOVEMENT.

The 2nd Battalion o the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, which was in Poona for the last three years, left for Mhow, *en route* to Nusseerabad, this evening, by two special troop trains. The regiment during its stay was made very popular by the officers, who were keen on sports as well as their men on outdoor games. Prior to their departure from the station, a large number of officers were present to wish them good-bye, amongst them being General Blundell, Officers of the District Staff, and also several officers of different regiments. During the last three years they lost three officers and some soldiers, to whose memory the regiment has erected a memorial tablet in the middle of the cemetery. The head-quarter arrived at about 4 o'clock, headed by bands of the Loyal North Lancashire and also by three of the Bombay Infantry, and left the station at five, the remaining troops leaving shortly afterwards, at about 5-45. Cheers were given as the trains steamed out.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Poona was held, this evening, on the maidan, near the Reay Market. About five thousand persons had assembled, and the meeting was orderly. A large police force under three Chief Constables was present. The new feature of this meeting was that Native musicians were playing instruments during the meeting to attract attention of passers-by. The Hon. Mr. Tilak said that the Working Committee of the National Congress had declined to comply with the request made by them to grant the loan of the National Congress pendal for the purposes of the two meetings. The pendal had been erected by public subscriptions, and the public had a right to ask the loan of it. After discussion, he called on members of the meeting to disapprove the action of the Working Committee of the Congress. It was also decided to give a welcome address to Mr. Surendranath Bonnerjee, the President-elect, when he arrives in Poona.

ADDRESS TO MR. NANJI EBRAHIM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, Dec. 22.

A meeting of the Islami Khoja Jamat, believing in the Twelve Imams was held, last night, in the buildings of Mehfile Hooseni. The members unanimously resolved to present to Mr. Nanji Ebrahim and several other gentlemen of Mahuva an address, as an expression of the keen sense of gratitude that they entertain towards those gentlemen for the pains that they have taken in connection with the long-standing litigation respecting religious property situated in Mahuva between the Islami Jamat and the Bhagat party, representing his Highness the Aga Khan, believing in the Ten Avtars of Hinduism.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Dec. 19.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Oporto will return from Satary on Saturday morning, at 7 o'clock. A Government order his been issued inviting all officials, civil and military officers of the Rio de Lima, noblemen, and all public functionaries who may be in Pangim, to receive his Royal Highness at the bunder of the School of Art, at 6-30 a.m. A Ministerial order has been published approving a table of rates for several religious ceremonies in the churches under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Damaun. A glance at the table shows that they are cheaper than those in vogue in several parishes. The uniformity of rate in all churches is an advantage to priests and parishioners. According to the present legislation a pension is given to the family of those who die in war. His Majesty the King thinks it desirable to perpetuate their memory in a permanent form as an incitement to others who may have to sacrifice themselves, and also as a national recognition, and therefore directs that the graves of all those who die in the campaign should be marked, that their remains at some future date may be transferred to monuments the nation may erect to signalise the glory of their deeds. Mr. A. B. Coelho, Director of the School of Art, has obtained leave to proceed to Portugal, and Captain Paulo Judice, at present Commandant of the Police force at Mormagoa, is to substitute him as Director and Professor. It has been customary among officials to occupy several posts and draw full salaries for each. It has now been decreed that an official cannot draw pay for more than two posts, *viz.*, one for his rank, and the other for the post he occupies.

Dec. 20.

A steam-launch arrived here bringing three wounded persons, Captain Semelo and two curubins. It is reported that the expeditionary force returning from Satary, for some unaccountable reason, fired upon labourers who were working or making a road, and about a dozen men have been killed. It is not known how Captain Semelo received a bullet on his leg. The wounded officer belonged to the staff of his Highness the Duke, and there has been much consternation in the camp. In consequence of the accident the arrival of the Duke of Oporto has been postponed, and intimation has been given countermanding the order to attend at the bunder of the School of Art to all those who were invited for the Prince's reception. The ball in honour of the Prince, which was to come off to-morrow, has also been postponed. The Governor-General sent an order to suspend the music the band was playing out of consideration to the Prince for the sad accident to the officer of his staff. It is stated that a War Council has been established in Lisbon to hear appeals of the decisions given by the Military Council here. Mr. Julio Vilhena is to be the President. Dr. Rocha has obtained leave, and will start for Portugal. I need not say that the wanton massacre of a dozen labourers at Satary by the Government force under orders of the Duke of Oporto has produced a sad impression. I am afraid that the wound received by Captain Semelo may be attributed to a treacherous shot from some native, and further butchery and burning of the remaining villages may be carried out as a punishment. We are living in an epoch, the history of which will be a disgraceful blot in the administration of Portuguese India.

THESPIAN CLUB.

We are requested to state that as Tuesday, the 7th January, has been fixed for a ball, at Government House, the performances of "Second Thoughts" and "Faithful James," will be given at the Gaiety Theatre, on Thursday, the 9th, and Friday, the 10th, instead of on the 7th and 9th, as previously arranged.

A meeting of the holders of Nicaragua Railway 6 per cent. Mortgage Bonds, held at the office of the Council of Foreign Bondholders in London, Sir John Lubbock, M. P., in the chair, decided to accept an arrangement for the settlement of the debt which had been come to between a special committee of the bondholders and the Nicaraguan Government.

M. Pelletan, in his report to the Chamber on the Navy Estimates, advocates the reduction of the Estimates from 278 to 265 millions of francs. He states that Great Britain employs 50,000 men on board her ships and 48,000 men ashore, while France has 27,000 men on board and 49,000 ashore; and he urges a reduction of the land staff and of the dockyards.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Public interest in the protracted dispute between the Sultan and the great Powers after waning somewhat in this country has within the past few days revived, and to-day everyone is asking what is to be the outcome of the present unsatisfactory situation. The cause of this recrudescence is not due to alarming speeches from Cabinet Councillors or Under-Secretaries, for very few Ministerial addresses have been delivered this week, and only one of these touched upon the Turkish question. I refer to the remarks made by Mr. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade, at the annual dinner of the Royal Society. The right hon. gentleman made at any rate one satisfactory observation. Speaking three weeks after the Prime Minister's memorable declarations at the Guildhall, Mr. Ritchie was able to say that "in the efforts which Lord Salisbury and the Government were putting forth" to put an end once for all to misgovernment in the Ottoman Empire "they had the support of all the great Powers of Europe and that all attempts to divide the Powers, to create dissension among them, had failed and would continue to fail." These words were doubtless intended to have a calming effect, and they certainly do not account for the indications of a coming outburst of indignation. The information lately given to the Anglo-Armenian Association by the authorities of the Foreign Office has not been published in the papers; but without betraying any secret I may say that it was of an extremely pacific kind, so pacific indeed as to excite the suspicions of the astute and energetic gentlemen who are engineering the movement. The desire of the officials in St. James's Park in what they have communicated to the Duke of Westminster's Committee was unmistakably to cause that body to hold its hand; the result has been the reverse. Fresh manifestoes in vigorous, almost violent, language are being issued; resolutions are being passed; and meetings on a large scale arranged for. The Liberal Press, too, is becoming more pronounced, and a political element is being imported into the controversy. Hitherto the controversy has been pretty free from party acrimination, and it is a pity that at this stage at all events when we are ignorant of much that it is necessary to know before passing final judgment in the action of the Government certain papers should adopt a line so little creditable to their impartiality and patriotism. They have had a good example set them by Mr. John Morley. At Newcastle, on Monday, the ex-Chief Secretary for Ireland in the course of his speech acknowledged the difficulty of the task before the Cabinet, and carefully abstained from uttering anything that would be likely to increase Lord Salisbury's embarrassments. Mr. Morley reminded his audience of Bright's saying in "old days" that Lord Salisbury was "a man of a good deal of haughty unwisdom." "I am bound to say," Mr. Morley went on to observe, "that I think Lord Salisbury has to a considerable extent purged himself of that unfortunate quality, and he appears to be pursuing a prudent and circumspect policy. He is a Minister who knows the diplomatic ground thoroughly, and though he sometimes says rather unwise things, I am bound to say, I believe, that in the present crisis he is not likely to do unwise things." So far from following Mr. Morley in this respect, the Liberal press rebuke the right hon. gentleman for what they regard as his misplaced confidence in Lord Salisbury. The *Daily News*, adopting the idea of the more sober and reflecting *Spectator*, has persuaded itself that a fixed resolve to exterminate has been come to, and that Lord Salisbury is now climbing down without having secured any effectual protection for the Abdul Hamid's oppressed Christian subjects. The *Daily News* in its righteous and perhaps premature indignation declares that if under cover of the European Concert Lord Salisbury contemplates escaping from his obligations altogether "it would be difficult to conceive a more despicable piece of meanness." One of the weekly illustrated papers publishes some pictures of the massacres lately perpetrated at Erzeroum. The *Daily Chronicle* relies on these gruesome illustrations to assist in an extension of the agitation to every part of the United Kingdom. Mr. Gladstone, on being asked to join in a general movement writes that his "personal participation" would be injurious, though it was with his interposition that the *Times* in an evidently inspired leading article threatened the Sultan just after the change of Ministry. Lord Salisbury at the Guildhall found fault with Mr. Gladstone for saying that Abdul Hamid had so far proved himself master of the situation. In his communication to this morning's *Daily Chronicle* the retired statesman shows himself impenitent, and again speaks of the Sultan as having hitherto obtained a victory over Europe. If the Turkish ruler has triumphed he does not seem to be elated by his success. Much of the intelligence we receive from Constantinople is perhaps not very trustworthy, but all accounts agree that his Majesty is not in the mood one might expect in a sovereign who had by superior diplomacy beaten all the rest of the Powers. A lurid light on the state of affairs in the Yildiz kiosk is furnished not only by what we hear of the Sultan's fears of deposition but by the fact that Said Pasha has thought it prudent to seek sanctuary in the British Embassy on being invited to take up his quarters in the palace.

Mr. John Morley, to whom I have already referred, has been very much *en evidence* this week. On Monday night he made a long political speech to his former constituents at Newcastle, and on Wednesday he delivered before an audience, which included Mr. Balfour, the principal address in connection with the centenary of Carlyle's birth. It was not to be expected that so favourable an opportunity of contrasting Mr. Morley the politician with Mr. Morley the writer, would be lost. The *Times*, for instance, says: "What strange fever in the blood drives Mr. Morley to Anticyra, which, in the Scottish tongue, is Montrose, when he might dwell in provinces all his own and charm us by such speeches as that with which he yesterday graced the Carlyle centenary meeting?" Similar remarks proceed from the pens of other journalists opposed to Mr. Morley's politics, but in the same journals we read to-day congratulatory articles on the election of Mr. Lecky as a member of the House of Commons. Precisely the same reasons are given to prove how desirable it is that Mr. Lecky should have a seat in Parliament, as were given in the same columns a day or two before, to show that Mr. Morley should be excluded! Moreover, the Unionist papers need not be so disturbed at Mr. Morley's re-appearance in the political arena. They profess to regret that his return to politics will interfere with his literary work. A man with Mr. Morley's stores of knowledge and rapidity of composition may accomplish a great deal in six or seven years; and by all estimates he cannot expect to be in office earlier, if so early. The most notable feature perhaps of Mr. Morley's political speech was his reiteration of his Home Rule principles. He declines to recant anything, and it is clear that if he has his way this platform of the Liberal party will not be dropped. But it is yet too early for the Liberal party to be talking about the measures it will pass when it returns to power as it will do in the natural course of events. The shock caused to the "backbone" of that party by the appearance of Lord Russell of Killoween and Mr. Justin M'Carthy, M.P., at a great Roman Catholic demonstration in favour of Denominational Education is highly significant. Mr. Morley may well say to his friends "do not let us hurry into any sterile and misleading bustle."

It is one thing to preach and another to practise. The other day, at a representative gathering of Lancashire men, we were given to understand that the opponents of the cotton duties, while they did not recede one inch from the position taken up by them, recognised that India is not ruled by hourly telephonic communications between London and Calcutta, and that they were prepared to wait with patience the result of the inquiries instituted by Lord George Hamilton. After these excellent resolutions the feverish activity now being exhibited by your friends in the North of England seems, to say the least, slightly inconsistent, besides showing the existence of considerable anxiety in that quarter respecting the probable outcome of the agitation. Last week, as your readers may be aware, Lord George Hamilton was favoured with a visit from two representatives of the English cotton industry—alas! there are no representatives of the Indian cotton industry to call upon his lordship—and these gentlemen, Messrs. Garnett and Tattersall, met the joint committee a few days ago to report on their mission. The result of their interview with the Secretary of State does not seem to have been at all satisfactory if we may judge from the resolutions the committee proceeded to put on record when Messrs. Tattersall and Garnett had finished their story. The first resolution shows signs of having been hastily prepared, and I give it *ipsissimis verbis*. It is as follows:—"That this committee desires to express its strong feeling of disappointment and dissatisfaction with the extraordinary delay which has taken place in replying to the Lancashire memorial on the question of Indian import duties, and trusts that the Secretary of State for India will take such steps as will bring the matter to a head without further delay, as the trade of the district is being hampered and harassed by the uncertainty existing." The querulousness of the first resolution was, however, surpassed by the peremptoriness of the second, which called upon the Minister for India to receive a deputation of employers, operatives, and Lancashire members of Parliament "next week." The meeting at which this was decided took place at Manchester on Tuesday. Within forty-eight hours Lord George had meekly informed the angry members of the joint committee that he would receive the proposed deputation on the following Wednesday! The incident is instructive as indicating what is the proper course to pursue if one wants to get anything from a Minister of the Crown. But nevertheless I somehow think that if Lord Kimberley had still been Secretary of State and he had received a request—I had almost written command—to receive a deputation on a particular day, he would not have been quite so pliant as the present amiable head of the Indian Department. One reason why the Lancashire people are so impatient may be that they are afraid of other influential supporters of theirs imitating the example of Lord James of Hereford. Whether, as I have heard it suggested, Lord James meant by what he said at Bury to drop them altogether may be open to question, but his remarks were clearly not of an encouraging character, and it is probable that they have had something to do with the eagerness exhibited at Manchester to "bring the matter to a head." Lord James by the intemperate zeal he manifested in his unfortunate speech in the House of Commons seriously injured his reputation for statesmanship, but if he succeeds in effecting a reconciliation between the shipbuilders and their workpeople his *faux pas* of the past session will be forgotten. But it is a pity he had not the courage to apologise to the Anglo-Indian officials whom he so unjustifiably attacked.

Mr. Harold Frederic, who represents in London a well-known New York journal, is an able man, and he has some talent as a writer of stories; but I am afraid he cannot always be regarded as a perfectly accurate correspondent. It will not have been forgotten how heartily he espoused the cause of Sir Charles Dilke when Mr. W. T. Stead was doing his best to prevent the right hon. baronet from returning to Parliamentary life after the exposures in the Crawford case, and how completely he gave himself away by representing the misfortunes of his friend to be due to the machinations of the since deceased wife of an eminent Liberal statesman. I thought then that Mr. Frederic was for an American an extremely credulous person. My opinion has just been confirmed by finding that he has sent to his paper across the Atlantic certain alarming rumours respecting the alleged condition of her Majesty's health. These statements have been reproduced in one of the popular Sunday papers, and may possibly reach India. I am told by those who are in a position to speak with authority that the reports in question have no foundation whatever. It is true that the Queen is feeling somewhat the weight of her age, and that she is not altogether free from certain physical ailments, but there is nothing whatever in her state to justify the sensational descriptions of the American journalist. I myself, six or seven weeks ago, heard some talk of the kind alluded to, but dismissed it as coffee-house babble, as happily it proved to be.

Mr. Imre Kiralfy, the managing director of the London Exhibitions Company, Limited, informs me that he expects to leave for India during the latter part of this month. His object is, I presume, to search for novelties, and as he is in this way as great a genius as the late Mr. Barnum he will not return empty-handed. The whole of the excellent collection brought together by the Society for the Encouragement and Preservation of Indian Art is being dispersed, so next year's exhibition will practically be a new one. The proposal to include exhibits from the first of the Crown colonies as well as from other British dependencies is a good one, and if it can be carried out will no doubt add considerably to the attractiveness of the South Kensington show. Unless certain rumours afloat are to be disbelieved, the success of the Indian Exhibition is not altogether gratifying to some persons connected with another great institution in the same neighbourhood, which in a similar though not precisely the same manner, caters for the multitude as well as for a special class of the community, and which unfortunately finds some difficulty in making both ends meet. Indeed, it is said that the institution I allude to is itself meditating a new departure on the lines of the Indian Exhibition, but I should think it would experience no little difficulty in carrying out such a project owing to the extremely circumscribed nature of its open space. It was not the extent and variety of the objects of Indian art or the interesting and unique display of John Company relics that made Earl's Court this year a mine of wealth to Mr. Kiralfy and his friends. Both were valuable in their way, as was also the superb spectacle on the production of which a considerable fortune was spent. What chiefly made the Exhibition such a grand success were the glorious weather, the tastefully designed gardens, and the *alfresco* performances of the Guards bands.

There was an interesting reunion at the Holborn Restaurant, on Saturday night, when the native friends of Mr. Moolraj S. Bhagwanani entertained him at a dinner in honour of his being called to the bar. On ordinary occasions a festivity of this kind would not have called for any public notice, but the appearance of his Honour Judge Bagshawe, Q.C., Treasurer of the Middle Temple, in the chair, made the gathering one of more than private interest. Several other English gentlemen connected with Law took part in the proceedings, and all joined in wishing the son of the late Prime Minister of Kairpur success in his future career. The toasts were:—"The Queen-Empress of India;" "His Highness the Ameer of Khairpur;" "The guest of the evening;" "India," proposed by Dr. A. F. Murison and responded to by Mr. Monmohun Ghose and Mr. K. A. Ghaswalla; "the Guests;" and "the Chairman." The latter toast was proposed by Mr. Chan Toon, the young Burman, whose brilliant success in his legal examinations attracted so much attention a few years ago. Mr. Bhagwanani is the first native of Kairpur who has qualified for the Bar. He came to England for that purpose at the express desire of the Ameer of Khairpur, whose State has been served for so many generations by members of Mr. Bhagwanani's family.

The many friends of Sir Raymond West will be sorry to hear that he has met with a disagreeable accident, and is confined to the house. On the 13th ultimo, he came to town from Cambridge for the purpose of attending the dinner given to Mr. M. M. Bhownaggree, M.P., and had a fall in the street, breaking his knee-cap. His foot slipped on the kerbstone. Although his name appeared in the list of those present at the banquet, he was of course unable to attend. He had already prepared his course of University lectures on Indian law. Some of these he had delivered before the accident; the remainder are being read for him by an old Indian friend now residing at Cambridge.

MADRAS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

We are asked to remind all secretaries of football clubs that entries for the Madras Association Tournament close on the 31st instant. The tournament commences on the 3rd February next, and is open to all India. The present holders of the cup are the Royal Scots.

The honorary secretary for football, Madras Gymkhana, will be pleased to forward, on application, books of rules and any further information that may be required regarding the above competition.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 6TH DECEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, Captain L. H. Moule, with the Overland mails of the 6th instant, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 2 p.m., on Saturday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Ashudden, Mr S
Amy, Sister
Ash, Mr H R
Beaver, Mr Phil
Bell, Mr Wm
Black, Mr
Blakes, Miss
Bowen, Mrs, Miss and 2 infts
Briscoe, Mrs and 2 infants
Cummings, Mr and Mrs
Campbell, Mr
Cama, Mrs
Campbell, Capt, Mrs and 2 children
Cartwright, Mr A G
Cheer, Miss
Christie, Mr H
Clare, Sister Emily
Clarke, Miss M
Connor Mrs and child
David, Mr
Dormer, Lord
Drew, Mr and Mrs
Elles, Mr P
Evans, Mrs M
Finnis, Lieut G H
Franks Mrs & child
Fryer, Mr
Gazdar, Miss
Gibbes, Mr F H
Grace, Sister
Grant, Mrs
Hall, Mr and Mrs W H, infant and 2 children
Henriques, Maj
Harrower, Mr and Mrs P
Harvey, Mr
Hatton, Mr Eustace
Heining, Mr
Hextall, Mr
Hewetson, Mr
Hill, Mr E G
Holland, Mr and Mrs
Hyde, Mrs and Miss
Jones, Mr L C
Kember, Rev and Mrs
Leitchson, Mr
Lever, Mr J T
Lund, Mr R
Macdonald, Capt
McLaren Mr R
McNair, Mr G
Macnamara, Mrs
Manson, Mrs and infant
Marshall, Mr E
Martin Mr F B
Mary, Sister
Massie, Mr E
Mathew, Mr J P
Mein, Miss
Morritt, Mrs
Mowat, Mrs
Murray, Lieut and Mrs J H S
Phillips, Miss A
Pyle, Mr Elliott
Porter, Mr, Mrs and Miss J
Pelemain, Mr M
Ramsey, Miss E
Rigby, Mr M C J
Smith, Miss Forrest
Scroope, Mr H W
Sharpe, Mrs C F
Smedley, Mr Marsden
Smith, Mr H B
Stanes, Mr A R
Thorn, Miss Ivy
Thornhill, Mrs
Tollemache, Mr R
Tucker, Miss
Waller, Genl and Mrs
Wanchope, Miss
Wahed, Mr Adbul
Wyatt, Mr and Mrs S L

FROM BRINDISI.

Alex-Smith, Mr
Barton, Mr P A
Battya, Mr
Beresford, Mr and Mrs Pack
Besant, Mrs A
Bird, Mrs and infant
Biscoe, Mr
Bolitho, Miss
Barrett, Miss
Carmichael, Mrs
Corman, Mr
Currie, Mr D P
Ferrand, Mr E
Ghose, Mr, Mrs, Miss & child
Haywood, Mr
Heap, Mr John
Heap, Mr J R
Heatherington, Mr T C
Henderson, Mr J
Irving, Mr W Bell
Jones, Major A E
Keay, Mr Seymour
Kemball, Capt and Mrs
Ketteridge, Mr
Levitt, Capt Berkeley
Murray, Capt H B
McDonald, Mr
Mackie, Mr
Nugent, Mrs and Miss
Ougoni, Mr
Ogle, Mr P J
Partridge, Mr
Powell, Mr
Pattisson, Rev and Mrs
Persse, Miss
Plews, Mr Harry
Robertson, Messrs W & F W
Sanders, Mr S
Sharpe, Mr J A
Shaw, Mr and Mrs H S
Short, Mr Bruce
Sleigh, Mr J A
Stanes, Mr W H
Sullivan, Miss
Taylor, Mr W
Teck, H S H Prince Francis
Vernon, Mr M
Williams, Rev A A
Wolff, Mrs
Wright, Miss

FROM PORT SAID.

Cowie, Mr F S
Galichy, Mr M D
Homano, Mr and Miss
Panas, Mr
Parias, Mr

From Gibraltar.—DeSouza, Capt, Mrs and Child.

From Malta.—Gainher, Mrs and infant.

From Aden.—Greenstreet, Col.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The King of the Belgians and his daughter, Princess Clementine, are staying with the Queen at Windsor Castle.

The political dulness has been to some extent dispelled this week by the Dublin University election. Mr. John Morley, too, has been making a political speech at Newcastle; but this will hardly interest readers so much as his address at the Carlyle Centenary Celebration on Wednesday in Chelsea. Two or three unopposed bye-elections are reported, and the hearing of the Southampton election petition is in progress. Meetings of the National Liberal Federation Committee and of the Oxford Unionists, and a speech by Lord Crowe on Home Rule, may be noted as among the minor political events of the week.

Some remarks by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on liquor taxation, by Mr. Ritchie on trade, and by Mr. Long on agriculture, will be read with interest. Mr. Ritchie's hopeful view of the shipbuilding trade dispute has been justified by the arrangement of a conference between the conflicting parties, Lord James having agreed to act as chairman. Another event of importance to the commercial world is Mr. Chamberlain's issuing of a special inquiry to our various colonies.

Of doings in Ireland the most distinctively Irish seem to be the incidents connected with the election of mayors and nomination of sheriffs in certain towns. The Chief Secretary has attended a St. Andrew's Day celebration, but he was careful to observe that he did so as a Scotchman and not as Chief Secretary. Nor does the speech delivered by Lord Roberts on Wednesday concern only one part of the Empire.

Ecclesiastical papers contain reports of a prosecution for simony and a meeting at which a Church Reform League was inaugurated. A matter of still greater interest to Churchmen is the educational controversy, in which the Bishop of Hereford, Lord Halifax, and Mr. Athelstan Riley take part this week. Dr. Rigg has a word to say on Mr. Grace's catechism. The Roman Catholics have taken fresh steps to bring their demands before the Government, the Lord Chief Justice being one of their chief spokesmen. The Duke of Devonshire has received a *deputation on the subject of a teaching university for London.*

Among the other events of the week have been the annual meeting of the Royal Society, a conference on light railways, a lecture by Mr. Edmund Gosse on Mr. R. L. Stevenson, and a shocking attempt at child-murder in Islington, apparently by the same savage who killed an infant there not long ago.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Mr. J. Kelleher, late Ben. C.S.; Major-Genl. E. Atlay, C.B., R. (Ben.) Art., Ret.; Count Taaffe; Viscount Arbuthnott; Major-Gen. A. Flemyng; Major-Gen. G. Drury; Canon Phillott; Lady Lawes; Mrs. Somerville.

ARRIVAL OF TRANSPORT VICTORIA.

The Indian Trooping Service Transport Victoria, under the command of Captain W. D. G. Worcester, R. N. R., arrived in harbour last evening at 7 p.m., from Southampton, which port she left on the 30th November, and called at Queenstown on the 2nd December, Gibraltar on the 6th, Port Said on the 12th, and Suez on the 13th instant. She has brought No. 9 Co. Eastern Division, R.A., and drafts, consisting of 67 officers, 16 ladies, 14 children, 1,229 men, rank and file, 69 women, and 85 children:—She experienced bad weather for few days in the Mediterranean Sea. After leaving Gibraltar, she rolled heavily, during which a gunner named George Nash, of the No. 9 Co. E.D.R.A., was washed overboard on the 10th instant, besides Privates Turner and Ford, of the 2nd R. Sussex, and Private Fisher, Derby Regiment, received bodily injuries. At the latter part she met moderate monsoon. The following are the names of the officers:—

Lieut-Col and Mrs F J Burnage, and 4 children, R A
Major A G S Wade, R A
Surgn-Major and Mrs W H Allen, A M S
Major and Mrs R H Gunning, R Rifles
Major Hon W deR B Roche, S W Brs
Surgn-Major J Nicholson, A M S
Surgn-Major and Mrs W W Keen and child, A M S
Major H A Chapman, R A
Capt R R Churchward, Durham, L I
Surgn-Capt and Mrs E C Freeman, A M S
Capt R F Fennell, R Muns Regt
Capt and Mrs H L C Swayne and child, R E
Capt and Mrs R J Forbes, 1 Hants
Capt and Mrs H T Kenny, I S Corps
Capt and Mrs B Harrison and child, E Yorks
Capt J N Whyte, 2nd Lanc Fus
Capt and Mrs J H Bunbury, R Sussex
Capt and Mrs G L Parker, L N Lanc
Capt R G S L Moriarty, 2nd R Irish
Lieut J C Marsh, R W Kent
Lieut G Mathez, R I Fus
Lieut N Stainforth, 2nd Derby
Lieut F H Weldon, 2nd Derby
Lieut C S Harris, York L I
Surgeon-Lt and Mrs F M Morgan, A M S
Surgeon-Lt W I Taylor, A M S
Surgeon-Lt H A Berryman, A M S
Surgeon-Lt and Mrs G Billie and child, I M S
Lieut and Mrs J J Truscott and children, R A
Lieut J A Crosthwaite, D L I
Lieut H A N Forte, E Yorks
Lieut A C Boyd, R A
Lieut A Gardiner, R E
Lieut J M Fielden, Oxford L I
Lieut C E Cobb, E Yorks Regt
Lieut and Rdg Mr and Mrs T Clarke and 3 children, R A
2nd-Lieut G H Shonbridge, 1st Dorset
2nd-Lieut H C Herbert 2nd S Lanc
2nd-Lieut F M Crum, K R R
2nd-Lieut W J Lambert, 1st E Lanc
2nd-Lieut G F C Finch, R A
2nd-Lieut P Barton, R A
2nd-Lieut C G Mansell, the Buffs
2nd-Lieut A M J Bromley, 20th Hussars
2nd-Lieut A P Gibbs, 20th Hussars
2nd-Lieut G W P Haslam, 2nd R Irish
2nd-Lieut W H Hewett, 20th Hussars
2nd Lieut W C T G G Plant, 20th Hussars
2nd-Lieut H C Hessey, 20th Hussars
2nd-Lieut E B Mathew Lenowse, R W Surrey
2nd-Liut C Edwards, 2nd Yorks Regt
2nd-Lieut J B Paton, 2nd R Scots
2nd-Lient A J L Dyer, 1st Cheshire Regt
2nd-Lieut E N Broadbent, K O S Borderers
2nd-Lieut C P G Evans, K O S Borderers
2nd-Lieut A T Beckwith, 1st Hants
2nd-Lieut F C Panco, 1st Dorset Regt
2nd-Lieut E C Alexander, 1st Dorset Regt
2nd-Lieut F A Jones, 2nd Welsh Regt
2nd-Lieut H Shipley, Northampton Regt
2nd-Lieut V E Muspratt, R W Kent
2nd-Lieut J M H Jebb, 2nd Manchester Regt
2nd-Lieut B Balfour, 2nd H L I
2nd-Lieut A W D Ganssen, 2nd H L I
2nd-Lieut F J Marshall, 2nd Seaf Hdrs
2nd-Lieut F E L Daniell, 2nd Seaf Hdrs
2nd-Lieut C L Perreau, 2nd R Dublin Fus
Rev Collins, R Chaplain
Rev Fawcett, Church of England
Wife of Lieut Makhup and child
Miss Barker
Miss Fawens

MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY SENATE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine presided at an adjourned meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University, held on Saturday evening, in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangier University Hall.

THE NEW SCIENCE COURSE.

In accordance with the recommendations from the Faculty of Arts and the Syndicate, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan proposed that the revised and extended course for the B. Sc. degree on lines similar to those on which the parallel course for the B. A. degree had been lately revised and extended be substituted for the present one, and alterations in accordance therewith be made in regulations 35 to 51 in Arts. In support of his motion, the learned Doctor said that the scheme for the amendment of the science course, which occupied nearly eleven pages of the agenda paper, originated in a letter addressed to the Syndicate about three years ago by two well-known Fellows, who were very much interested in science—he meant Mr. Naigaumwala and Dr. Deshmukh, who were both well acquainted with the wants of the students. The Syndicate had appointed a special committee to deliberate on the scheme, and it should be admitted that considerable delay had been caused by reason of references and cross-references between the committee and the Syndicate, and the Faculty of Arts; but it must be stated at the same time that the whole question had been thoroughly discussed. The Senate should, therefore, look upon this proposed scheme as one that had been given full consideration before it was placed before them. After giving an outline of the scheme, and characterising the amendment proposed by Dr. Kirtikar and Principal Hathornthwaite as friendly one, he moved the adoption of the new course.

The Rev. Fr. Dreckmann seconded the proposal.

Dr. Bahadurji then proposed that the matter be referred back to the Syndicate. He said that his proposal was greatly supported by what fell from Dr. Mackichan himself, *viz.*, that the Syndicate had not closely studied the details of the scheme. A brief examination of the scheme would at once suggest the course he proposed. He submitted that the syllabus was ill-conceived, inasmuch as in revising and re-adjusting a course of studies for the encouragement of the sciences of observation and experiment, it was actually proposed to add a course of studies in English literature and reduce the number of science subjects from three to two, *i. e.*, narrow the sphere of scientific studies and tests, and that for a syllabus for the B. Sc. degree—a degree specially instituted to encourage the study of the sciences of observation and experiment! The London University syllabus served as their model, and it appeared to the speaker that the members of the Senate were adopting excellent and ideal models only to keep altering them to improve them, no doubt, but he submitted with all the deference that there was not one member present there, or in the body of the Senate, that could be held competent to improve upon the works put forth by the English masters, whose life work was confined to the special branches they handled. The B. Sc. course was proposed to be extended to four years, because the B.A. course was spread over that period; and English literature studies of the First B.A. standard were proposed to be added to enable students to follow the lectures and instruction from books written in that language. And it was said that such a conclusion was arrived at from experience and study of the answers given especially at the First B.Sc. Examination. But he (the speaker) submitted that such reasoning would not bear examination. The period of the course of studies in any particular faculty was to be determined by the actual requirement of such studies, and not from analogies drawn from the length of courses in any special faculty or by any mere desire to equalize the periods of study in any two faculties. The claim set up for advanced study of the English literature was very erroneous. The sciences of observation and experiment required for their study and teaching the simplest possible language. No doubt, the study embraced a lot of technical matter, but no mere acquisition of the graces and genius of the English language would help one to grasp the technicalities; what was chiefly required was the cultivation of the faculties of observation, thought, and reflection by personal and physical work at the subject, and not mere book-reading. For the study and teaching of identical science subjects, P.E. English, and even less than that, sufficed in the Engineering and Medical Faculties, and the exempt of technical institutes would show that even less than Matriculation English sufficed for the imparting of instruction in the physical sciences. And only recently was that the Calcutta University took the manly and straightforward course of doing away with the B.A. culture and literature acquaintance certificate for admission to its M.D. degree, and that was done at the instance of a European Medical Professor. But a single actual example would serve more than a number of mere conjectures to convince members of the Senate that the sad exhibition made by the First B.Sc. candidates was not due to their deficient knowledge of English, as alleged, but to quite other causes, and that if reform was needed it was needed not in the syllabus of studies, but in the proper teaching of genuine examinations on the existing syllabus. He (the speaker) had the honour to examine at the First B.Sc. Examination of the University. To test the candidates familiarly with the uses of the microscope, the microscope were only half-set. Some had no objectives put on, others had no eye-pieces, and others again had their mirrors turned down or the microscope boxes in front of them. And yet the candidates looked into the tribes of the microscopes and wrote down the specimens too! Surely that was no defective knowledge of English, but a most deplorable lack of practical work. Dr. Mackichan said that the period prescribed for the First B. Sc. Examination was not long enough for efficient study and instruction, but surely the University had only to prescribe the minimum period between his successive examinations, and it was for the students to take their own time for their preparation. The average student was not bound to appear within any given period. It was, moreover, as curious as it was inconsistent, that whilst it was proposed to cut down the number of *science* subject, in the final examination, because the prescribed time did not suffice for the old course, a new and that by no means an akin subject, *viz.*, advanced study of English literature, had been proposed to be added to the First B.Sc. course, though it was pleaded in extenuation of the miserable figure cut by candidates at the First B.Sc. Examination, that the prescribed time did not suffice for thorough practical work. Having regard to the fact that the sciences course with its already closed-packed subjects of study is most unnecessarily saddled with a few books of English literature in the First Examination and reduced in its scope and usefulness by a reduction of the number of science subjects from three to two in the Final Examination, it would be but prudent to send the matter back to the syndicate for further consideration.

The Hon. Mr. Setalwad seconded the amendment.

Mr. Tripathe supported the amendment on different grounds from those adduced by Dr. Bahadurji. He submitted that as the student passing the B. Sc. Examination was allowed to go up for the LL. B. degree he must be as well up as a graduate in Arts.

The Rev. J. Scott remarked that the moving of such an amendment under the circumstances was "an abuse of the rules" and "an absurdity."

Professor Gajjar of the *Kala Bhawan*, the Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, and Mr. Gokhle, having spoken on the question, Dr. Mackichan replied to the debate, and on a division the amendment was lost.

Principal Hathornthwaite next moved his amendment to the effect that the pure and applied Mathematics, which both together made up the exact science, should not be set a part as proposed, but amalgamated in one group.

The Rev. J. Scott seconded the amendment.

The Rev. Fr. Dreckmann, speaking to the amendment, remarked that Mathematics was the foundation of physics, but the foundation not being a house was notfit for habitation.

Mr. Jamietram Nanabhai proposed an adjournment of the discussion, and Professor Masani seconded it, but it was rejected.

Principal Hathornthwaite's amendment was next put to the vote, but was lost.

In the absence of Professor Kurkaray, Mr. H. J. B. Hargreave moved the amendment which stood in the former's name.

The amendment suggested that the course in Mathematics be kept as proposed, but a paper for elementary course should be arranged in Optics and Astronomy. "Each paper to carry 95 marks, thereby keeping the total within 300 as at present contemplated."

Mr. Naigaumwala seconded the amendment, which was agreed to.

Dr. Kirtikar next moved an amendment, of which he had given notice, suggesting certain modifications in the paper to be set for Botany.

Dr. Manser seconded the amendment, which was carried.

POONA NATIVE INSTITUTE.

On the motion of Dr. Bhalchandra, the Senate resolved that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the Poona Native Institution be recognized in the Faculty of Arts for purposes of the Previous Examination for a period of three years.

A "GRACE."

On the motion of Dr. Bhalchandra, the Senate, as recommended by the Syndicate, passed a special order, exceeding Bhimaji Narsimba Hublikar, B.A., four days' attendance at the Government Law School during the second term of 1894.

A MODIFICATION.

As the Second B. A. Examination so called ceased to be held henceforward, the Senate, on the motion of Principal Hathornthwaite, removed the word "second," occurring in regulations relating to the scholarships and prizes hitherto awarded to the Second B. A. Examination, the new examination, corresponding to it, being now called the B. A. Examination.

This concluded the business before the Senate.

THE COMMERCIAL POSITION OF RHEA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In view of the anxiety that appears to be entertained by some mill-owners that the utilising of rhea as a textile may disturb and injure the cotton industry of Bombay, it may be well to explain very briefly what is the position that rhea will occupy in commerce and manufactures. In the first place it may be boldly stated once for all, and without fear of contradiction, that rhea will never compete with cotton. It is doubtful for one thing whether rhea can be grown and put into the mills as cheaply as cotton; but, whether it can or not, it is absolutely certain that rhea is far too valuable to be used merely as a cotton substitute—its superior qualities of tensile strength and remarkable lustre mark out for it a far more brilliant, ambitious, and profitable career. The true value of rhea is for mixing in the manufacture of silk, wool, and cotton goods, in the two former cases cheapening the production of an apparently exactly similar article of increased strength and durability; and, in the case of cotton, enabling mill-owners at the same price to manufacture a yarn of greater strength and value, suitable for the finest manufacturing purposes: the result being that the introduction of rhea into mills so far from threatening any depreciation in cotton goods will enable mill-owners to manufacture a superior article, possibly at a less, but certainly at an equal cost, and without entailing any but the most trivial and inexpensive alterations in their present machinery and plant. There are many classes of manufactures for which rhea is unsurpassed and will compete successfully with silk, wool, hemp, flax, sea Island cotton, mohair, etc. Among others such goods may be mentioned as curtains and hangings of all kinds, chintzes, velveteens, corduroys, plush, table cloths, cords of all kinds, tapes, ribbons, laces, shawls, handkerchiefs, coverlets, and clothing of almost every description both for warm and cold climates from such light cool materials as China silk, much of which so called is now only rhea in disguise, to heavy warm woollen clothing suitable for an Arctic winter and all of which, by appropriate admixture of rhea with other textiles, and some by manufacturing rhea alone, can be placed on the market at greatly reduced prices. There is also one important feature of rhea which must not be overlooked even in this incomplete and sketchy statement of its claims to favour, namely, its much greater strength as compared with articles of equal size made of other materials. This is of the greatest value when weight or bulk has to be considered, as for example in the case of tents, sails, cordage, etc., which may thus be made of equal strength and of one-third the weight and bulk of such articles in present use. History repeats itself, and experience will prove, as it has done, with many other novelties or innovations which manufacturers and commercial men looked upon at first with suspicion or hostility, that rhea is a friend and not an enemy, at any rate to Bombay mill-owners, and it is safe to prophesy that twelve months hence its great value, not as a cotton substitute, but as an additional staple of manufacture, will have become universally admitted.—Yours, &c.,

MENTOR.

BOMBAY FIRE ASSURANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter of Mr. Clement Poole, Secretary, the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, may seem to breathe fire (in that it evinces his enthusiasm as the Secretary) and smoke (in that it serves no manner of purpose for which the matter is being agitated). "The combination" under the garb and name of "the association" is in too commanding a position, and enables each of its members to successfully dictate his own best terms. The undue advantage thus being got is the pivot-point of all present discussion in connection with Fire Insurance in Bombay; and it is this very point that Mr. Poole conveniently forgets to discuss and refute. If Mr. Poole may not have heard as secretary of the intended increase by 100 to 150 per cent. in the rates of fire insurance, it does not follow that the matter of the intended increase is not there as a scheme in the minds of the committee men; though the Secretary may not be knowing it, the committee may be scheming among themselves in an informal or demi-offical manner. But all this is beside the main question—the present too high charges for the least risks or for assurance on conditions that are too profitable for the insurers and too unprofitable for the insured. The necessity felt is that of fair and healthy competition. Long letters and rigmarole are of no use. It is conceded at all hands that Fire Insurance business in Bombay is a fat and flourishing business, and that local companies should be formed to partake of it on score of more than one sort of advantage. If the Secretary, Mr. Poole, wants to insinuate that it is not so paying a one, he had better say so in plain terms, and show his position by facts and figures rather than be content with such insinuations.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 21. SHAPURJEE SORABJEE.

GOANESE IMPOSTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In continuation of my letter of yesterday, regarding the Vigilance Committee appointed at a general meeting of the Portuguese community held some time back at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, under the presidency of Dr. Accacio de Gama, I am given to understand by a gentleman, who attended the said meeting, that the Vigilance Committee has gone to sleep, as the proceedings of the above mentioned general meeting were consigned to the waste paper basket by the Minister, who did not even condescend to acknowledge receipt of the extraordinary document, notwithstanding the fact that the meeting was presided by an Honorary Physician of the King's household! I fully expected this contemptuous disregard by the Minister, for in the Committee figured a person who had only a few days previously left the House of Correction, and perhaps it was on this ground that our worthy Consul-General in Bombay declined to be the medium of communication or transmission of the proposed telegram to his Majesty and copy of the proceedings of the general meeting in question. It is to be hoped that the lesson which these self-constituted or so-called leaders of the community have received from the Portuguese authorities will never be forgotten by them.—Yours, &c.,

A PORTUGUESE.

P.S.—Since writing the above your correspondent, who loves to be called "Goese," has attempted to reply to my letter, but as his epistle contains, in my opinion, a "farrago of nonsense," I must leave him, for my time is precious and cannot be wasted in replying to puerile and illogical writers.

BARODA EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"A member of the department," writing to you on the above subject, has not given to the public the full version of the case, and so I am constrained to write to you this letter, in the interests of fair-play. Billimora had, until very lately, an English school maintained by a private gentleman of the place, who received from the Gaekwar's Government half the expenses as grants-in-aid. The school was to be closed by the person who maintained it, for his own private reasons, but the Gaekwar's Government timely took up the situation and continued to maintain it—and does still maintain it—at its sole expense. At first the Government continued to maintain it as a trial, but while it saw its necessity and usefulness, it has wisely decided to go on with it, as it is. The teachers of the school are the old hands whose appointments were confirmed by the State at the time—the State having the right of giving confirmation, as it gave grants-in-aid—and it is to the diligence and industry of these teachers that the school owes its present position. The result of the teaching in the school has been very creditable all round, and it will be nothing short of justice to confirm the present teachers in their appointments at the salaries which they drew formerly. Of course, it rests with the Director of Anglo-Vernacular Instruction to do this, and there is no reason why he should hesitate to do it. If "a member of the department" feels aggrieved at any ruling, his proper course is to appeal to the Director for redress, but not to the press behind a veil.—Yours, &c.,

BURJORJEE N. BILLIMORIA.

Billimora, Dec. 22.

H. M. S. PIGEON.

HER MAJESTY'S steamer Pigeon, under the command of Commander M. G. Cartwright, arrived in harbour, yesterday at noon, from Bahrein, which port she left on the 11th instant, calling at Muscat *en route*. She left Bombay on the 22nd May last, and proceeded to Karachi where she remained for a few months, and then went to Bahrein, and took part in bombarding the Island of Zubara, to suppress the rising there. The Pigeon has been relieved by H. M.'s S. Sphinx, she will probably enter the Government dry dock for usual repairs, her future movements are unknown.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

ANOTHER munificent donation to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund has been made in Bengal. Raja Rameswar Prasad Narain Singh, of Mukandpur, has recently notified his willingness to give Rs. 25,000 towards building cottage wards to be attached to the local hospital for women and children at Gaya, provided the buildings be called after H. E. the Countess of Elgin and Lady Elliott.

THE report of the Commission which recently sat in Calcutta to consider Mr. Grundy's report on mines in India will probably reach the Government of India before the end of the month. The labours of the Commission have taken considerably longer than was at first contemplated.

As the Nilgiri Railway Company has gone into liquidation, negotiations are proceeding for the construction of the remaining portion of the line up to Coonoor by a new Company. It is expected that the Madras Railway Company will undertake the working after construction on payment of actual working expenses plus 15 per cent. of the working expenses as cost of management.

SEVEN and-a-half crores represents the capital outlay on Bengal canals up to the end of the year 1894-95. The total length of canals is now 916 miles, with 2,600 miles of distributaries. The net revenue fell, through unavoidable causes, to Rs. 1,38,135, or one-half of that of the previous year.

THE case in which Mr. John Croft was charged with having used false trade descriptions under the Mercandise Marks Act, was called on, on Tuesday, before Mr. Collin, District Magistrate of Alipur. The Public Prosecutor and the accused intimated to the court that they had no objection to the case being committed for trial to the ordinary Court of Sessions. On the court intimating that it was willing to stay the proceedings already taken, the Public Prosecutor observed that it would be only fair were the prosecution allowed to record evidence, if only for the information of the accused. The magistrate acquiesced and fixed the 30th instant for hearing evidence.

THE Convocation of the Punjab University has been fixed for the 6th proximo. This day will be gazetted a public holiday throughout the Province. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick will preside. In addition to the ordinary Arts, Oriental and Law Degrees, the degree of LL.D. will be conferred *honoris causa* on Sir William Henry Rattigan, late Vice-Chancellor of the University. The degree will be conferred *in absentia*.

THE gross earnings of Indian railways from 1st April to 30th November, 1895, show an increase of nearly 44½ lakhs over the corresponding period of last year.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT, before leaving Bengal, passed a resolution dealing with the Survey operations for 1894-95. In it occurs the following paragraph:—"The question will soon arise whether the Survey Settlement, when it has been completed in the four districts of North Behar, is to be extended or not into the districts of South Behar or of the Bhagulpur Division. Sir Charles Elliott, being now on the eve of leaving the country, desires to record his opinion that it should be extended. He believes that the operations which have been conducted have to a large extent dispelled the fears and suspicions with which the work was at first regarded. The *raiyats* are learning to regard the security given by the record of rights as a valuable protection of their tenure. Zamindars have begun to realise that it gives them a useful lever in securing a reasonable enhancement of rent, especially where cultivation has increased. Indigo planters have always perceived the advantage they reap by obtaining an accurate knowledge of the rights and position of the parties with whom they have to deal. Vague alarms as to the irruption of a great flood of litigation and as to the imposition of a heavy burden of expenditure have been to a great extent dissipated. His Honour believes that no class is now strongly opposed to a Survey Settlement except those who fear loss from decrease of law suits and the quieting of disputes about title, and he trusts that the blessings now being conveyed to the districts of North Behar may in course of time be extended to all Bengal.

THE Artillery camp at Muridki breaks up at the end of the present week. The stay under canvas has been exceedingly cold, as it always is, but much less disagreeable than usual, owing to the absence of the rains. The dry weather on the other hand, has made the work unusually trying for the horses, the ground all round the camp being like iron.

THE work of delimitation, upon which Captain McMahon will shortly be engaged, will extend from a point slightly south of Chaman southward to the junction of the Quetta District with Kalat, and thence westwards to Persia. The Indo-Afghan frontier in this direction, as fixed by the Durand Agreement, runs south of the Helmand for the greater part of its length and as well to the north of Chageh, which was occupied by Afghan troops some years ago. Shorawak, a fertile tract, was made over to the Amir when he came into possession of his kingdom in 1880 and it remains part of Afghanistan. The demarcation will take several months, and it is uncertain when it will begin as the Afghan representative has not yet been nominated. No difficulties are likely to arise, since from Shorawak onwards the country is so sterile that it really matters very little where the line is drawn.

THE landholders of Bengal, who enjoy the benefits of the Permanent Settlement, have reaped immense advantages since the country has been opened out and markets found for the produce of the land. Now some of their number would seem to be in the way of a fresh piece of good fortune. The work of prospecting for gold in Chota Nagpur, by parties of the Geological Survey, is being carried on almost entirely in districts permanently settled; and if the late discoveries come to anything the local zamindars are likely to make huge profits over transactions in land with auriferous reefs. No arrangements, we understand, have been made to secure even a fraction of future royalties for the State, which is bearing the full expense of exploration and testing of the quartz. In Native States a very different state of affairs obtains: Hyderabad and Mysore are reaping a rich harvest in royalties from minerals, raised from mines worked by British capital.

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE has assumed charge of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal. Mr Woodburn, his successor in the Viceroy's Council, is expected in Calcutta on Saturday.

THE riding accident which befell Sir Mortimer Durand at Teheran some time ago has not left any ill effects behind. In fact the British representative at the Court of the Shah is showing how good an all-round man the Indian Civilian is by heading the list of winners in the local paper-chases.

AN error occurred in a contemporary's recent paragraph regarding the Deccan Relief Bill. That measure has already been amended, and a similar one capable of being applied to other parts of India where it may be necessary is now under consideration by Local Governments. A Bill embodying the principles adopted has been drafted and circulated.

CAPTAIN TURNER, Commandant of the Viceroy's Bodyguard, is so prostrated with fever—a legacy probably of the Chitral campaign—that he has been ordered on a trip to sea. Lieutenant Birdwood, his Adjutant, is just recovering from a broken collarbone, so that the Bodyguard has been in ill-luck lately as regards "casualties" with its British officers.

THE report published a few days ago, regarding the outbreak of hostilities between the Amir's troops and the Kafirs, has to a certain extent been confirmed by intelligence which has now reached the Government of India, to the effect that a fight took place early in the month at the village of Madujal. The struggle is said to have been severe, and both sides suffered heavily. Ultimately the Kafirs fled after firing their village.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed a letter to the Bengal Government, dealing with the sanitary condition of Calcutta. They state that a feeling almost of despair has been created in the public mind as to the ability of the Corporation to deal with the great question of placing and maintaining in efficient condition the drainage system of Calcutta. The state of things at the sewage outfall works is said to be such as not only to condemn the way in which the drainage has been worked, but to convert that drainage system into a serious and permanent menace to the health of the city. The extensions of the drainage and water supply systems to the southern area, which is about to be undertaken, will entail the imposition of taxation which is already but very little below the maximum allowed by the law. Under these circumstances, it is suggested that the opportunity should be taken of the retirement of Mr. Kimber, Municipal Engineer, to procure the very highest engineering talent and skill obtainable for the work to be done. This step is said to be a necessity, and the Lieutenant-Governor is appealed to with a view to securing as successor to Mr. Kimber an engineer who has passed with the highest qualifications, combined with, as far as possible, special knowledge of hydraulic and sanitary work. They therefore deprecate the haste in filling the vacant appointment, and trust their representation will have the sympathy and approval of the Bengal Government.

OF the four Chitrali prisoners, who recently escaped from Dharmsala, two, it will be remembered, were re-arrested in India. Another, Muhammed Afzul Beg, has now been caught in Chitral, and handed over to the British officer commanding there.

THE meteorological forecast is not very encouraging so far as the Punjab is concerned. The rains, we are told, will probably be only slight; and late it might have added, for though the cold weather is now well advanced, except at Delhi, hardly a drop has fallen anywhere, and the promise of the depressions which were reported from Persia and the Upper Indus valley has not been fulfilled. The province has had practically no rains since the scanty monsoon showers of August and September. The total fall for the year, so far at Lahore, is only some twenty-one inches, nine inches in defect of the normal.

SIR EDWARD BUCK reached Calcutta from Burma on Thursday. He will continue his tour on special duty next month.

THE Mogoung column was to march for the Sana Kachin country, and should meet the other column from Myitkyina at Panlang, beyond the confluence, on the 27th inst.

IT is expected that the first meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council during the current session will be held early in January. Meanwhile the Select Committees are dealing with those Bills which will come up early for disposal.

No detailed information has yet been received regarding a collision between the Afghan troops and the Kafirs, but it seems certain that an action has been fought on the eastern border of Kafiristan and that there were heavy losses on the part of the Afghans. This must indicate that the Kafirs suffered severely also. In any case it seems very doubtful whether General Gholam Hyder will be able to continue his advance at this season of the year.

COMPLAINTS have been rather rife of late years that Indian Government are inclined to adopt a reactionary policy in dealing with railway projects. They cannot be said to manage things in this respect better in French Indo-China. The only line in those vast territories connect a point about thirty miles north of Hanoi with Langson. It is sixty-seven miles long with a gauge of two feet; and yet it cost more than £10,000 per mile, and took two years in building. It has been lately proposed to reconstruct it on a commercial gauge and carry it on for thirty miles to the Chinese frontier. The scheme, however, is still in the clouds, and likely to remain there.

THE break down in the supply of kerosine from Russia through a wash away on the Baku railway will give the American exporters a favourable opportunity of recovering their footing in the Indian market. There has been keen competition between the American and Russian oils for some years, and the position recently has been much to the advantage of the latter. It will be six or eight weeks before traffic with Baku can be resumed, and meantime shipments from Batoum have been stopped. Mineral oil is now a very important item in our foreign imports, the total value of the shipments landed in India last year amounting to nearly twenty-one and a quarter crores of rupees.

A CENTRAL News telegram from St. Petersburg, dated December 6, says:—"The party of Russian engineers who recently visited Manchuria to make a thorough inspection of the country, with a view to obtain a possible route for the Siberian Railway, have returned here. The result of their investigations is kept secret until the directions of the railway is settled, but it appears their work was carried out with some difficulty. The known hostility of the natives obliged them to go disguised as Orientals and to be protected by a strong Chinese escort."

AN Indian veteran of the Mutiny times was buried at Ilford on Dec. 2. This was John English, late of the 90th Regiment. He had been for some years an employe of Messrs. Lloyd, and died suddenly of heart disease in Fleet-street, on Nov. 26. English enlisted in the 90th Light Infantry in 1853, and was many times wounded. His first injuries were received at the taking of the Quarries before Sebastopol. He had a bullet through his right leg at the storming of the Redan, and another at the final assault and capture of Sebastopol. After this he went through the Indian Mutiny, was at Serajpore, under Col. Wilson, and with Sir J. Outram's force at the siege of Lucknow, being wounded several times in defence of the Alumbagh, and while covering the guns of Sir W. Olpherts, the well-known "Hell Fire Jack." He also served through all the subsequent operations in Oude, and in India alone had taken part in sixty-seven engagements besides skirmishes. Last year Lord Wolseley interested himself in an effort to obtain a deferred pension for English, but this was refused on the ground that he was not destitute.

THE Bengal Presidency Rifle Association meeting has been such a splendid success, observes a contemporary, that all fear as to the future of the Association on its new lines must have disappeared. Meerut should now be regarded as the Indian Bisley, and we hope that there will be no attempt made to deprive it of this honour. As Sir William Elles said, the cleavage of the old "Bengal" Army into two Commands has caused the question to arise whether there should not be a cleavage of the Association also. The wishes of the members both in the Punjab and Bengal Commands must be considered! and if the verdict is in favour of a separate annual meeting for each Army, this change must be made. It would, however, be advisable for all those interested to think the matter out thoroughly before pronouncing a decision. Meerut is admirably placed, for it is on the border of the two Commands, and can be easily reached by railway from all the important cantonments of Upper India. There is ample space for a big camp and any number of ranges that may be required; and, as a rule, the weather is favourable for good shooting during the first-half of December, which is the time that should always be fixed for the gathering. If the Punjab elects to have its own Association, it will not find any station better than Meerut, but the revived glories of the latter place will dwindle away if only Bengal regiments are to shoot there. As we pointed out some time ago, if it be decided that the title "Bengal Presidency" is a misnomer, as it unquestionably is, there need be no difficulty in substituting "Bengal" and "Punjab." The initial letter would remain the same, and the Association would still be called the "B. P. R. A." Even now the full title is seldom used, for we are so accustomed to abbreviations in India that the above four letters have become as familiar in the Military circle as the well-known "C. T. C." on the Turf. General Elles stated that the final decision would rest with the higher authorities, but doubtless the voting on the point will have some influence at Army Headquarters. Let the subject then be calmly and judiciously considered by members, by the light of the experience gained this month.

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE and Co.'s cotton circular, dated Hongkong Dec. 6, says:—The decline in rates in the beginning of the fortnight induced dealers to go in for purchases to some moderate extent, and as importers were in a great measure prepared to meet the views of purchasers, a fair average amount of business transpired during the past fortnight, and as this was supplemented by orders from Japan for some special chops of No. 20 simultaneously with advices of a rising market from Bombay, an advance of dol. ½ to dols. 2 was established in most of the counts, and well nigh 8,450 bales were bargained for including some 800-1,000 bales bought by foreigners for Japan. Local Spinners in that country owing to dearness of American and Indian cotton have been firm holders, and as relatively cheaper threads of No. 20 could be had from here and from Shanghai where rates are on a lower level than anywhere, the inducement to fill up Japanese demand by out-port purchases was patent, but at the same time the instability of this demand was very evident, and as the rise in Bombay could be attributed to indents wired from Japan rather than to anything else at the present moment, as soon as the Japanese demand was satisfied, and the Chinese having also had their full complement, the market again lapsed into a state of quietude for almost all the counts except No. 16, which alone keeps firm owing to its paucity and for which in some cases doll to 1½ higher prices than those of No. 20 have been obtained. Holders, however, are anxious quitters even in the face of a declining exchange, and probably this may lead to further business, as dealers evince a speculative feeling induced by the consideration that purchases effected at about this time will not be affected by the approach of the settlement-time of the Chinese New Year in February. Sales comprise about

	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
3,400 bales of No. 20 sold at	81 to	88	
500 „ 16 „	81 to	90	
1,500 „ 12 „	68 to	77	
2,900 „ 10 „	68 to	75	and 78½
150 „ 8-6 „	66 to	70	

leaving unsold stocks—after calculating 11,000 bales arrived and 3,000 bales shipped to Coast Ports and Shanghai—at about 19,000 bales consisting of

8,000 bales of No. 20—	9,000 of No. 10		
500 „	16—	500 „	8-6
1,000 „	12—		

Exchange on India has run down to Rs. 188¾ wire and 189 post.

In Shanghai a uniformly quieter market than here was experienced, demand having slackened owing to winter-closure of most of the Northern ports. Consequently a decline of about ½ to 1 tael was noticeable in Nos. 10 and 20—No. 16 alone retaining its firmness. Sales amount to 4,400 bales, comprising 2,100 of No. 20—1,400 of 16—and 1,000 of No. 10. Unsold stocks have been computed at about 20,000 bales. The range of prices being lower than here and not much of an incrase in demand being anticipated owing to the winter-closure, the contingency of some of this stock reverting to this market later on is not to be considered a very remote one. Exchange on India has been advised at Rs. 262 wire, and 262½ post.

In Japan the market has been firm. The general range of prices has been 99 dols for No. 20 and 95 dols for No. 16 at which rates local Spinners have not been much of sellers. Coorla "Ring" No. 20 has been sold at 100-101 dols on spot and some forward transactions have also been spoken of. Harvesting operations having been over, buyers, owing to the attitude of local Spinners, have reverted their attention to Indians threads.

THE NAVAL DISASTER AT CHEMULPO.

THE news of the loss of so many men belonging to H.M.S. Edgar is unfortunately confirmed. A letter from Mr. C. E. Lloyd-Thomas, one of the officers, has been received in Yokohama, and the "Daily Herald" has been furnished with the following extract. The writer, it will be seen, was one of the survivors of the accident. The letter is dated H.M.S. Edgar, chemulpo, Nov. 15:—

'A fearful accident happened the day before yesterday. My company and five officers (that inculdes Mr. Bruen, Rymer, myself, Hobson and Macworth) were landed on an island for company drill. After finishing drill we marched back to the boat and embarked for the ship; seas began to come in over the bows and she was filling, so we turned round and made for the shore. When about 600 yards off the shore she filled and sank. Nearly everybody jumped overboard at once, but I couldn't as I was in the bottom of the boat trying to bale out. When she sank I swam clear, and then swam back to get hold of something and found about a foot of the mast sticking up. I held on to that for a short time and then it sank. I than swam about looking for something and saw Hobson with a breaker and joined him, but we found it sinking and we had to look out for something else, and I was just starting to swim for shore when I saw two men with a breaker, so I joined them, and just put my finger through the becket to keep myself afloat until I was picked up by a Russian steamboat. We were in the water 15 minutes, temperature 48, and tem. of air 40. All of the officers were saved, but only 18 men, making only 23 out of 71. I am afraid the men lost their heads completely, for they seemed to let go of things they had hold of. Our poor little drummer was picked up unconscious and died afterwards.'

DETAILS OF THE ACCIDENT.

Shanghai, Nov. 29.

The details of the sad disaster which occurred at Chemulpo on the 13th inst., by the sinking of a pinnace of H. M. S Edgar, and the consequent drowning of forty-eight men, were brought to Shanghai by the Russian gunboat Gremyastchy, this morning. The Gremyastchy was lying off Rose Island when the accident occurred and witnessed the sad affair, the struggles of the sailors trying, many in vain, to swim against a strong current to reach the various men-of-war. Fortunately, the sinking of the boat was also witnessed by those on watch on the other men-of-war, and united efforts were promptly made to assist those sailors struggling in the water. It appears that on the morning of the 13th instant, a number of sailors were landed on Rose Island, which lies in front of Chemulpo Point, for gunnery drill. The weather was quite fine at the time though a strong wind was blowing from the North-west. At half-past one, one party of the sailors, numbering 71 men and six officers, put off in a large sixteen-oared open pinnace to return to the Edgar. At this time the water was very rough, the tides meeting, and a strong wind blowing; it was also very cold, the thermometer registering eight degrees. Lying about eight cables length from the point of Rose Island, exactly opposite, was the French cruiser Alger. With a leading wind the men tried to sail the boat, proceeding first in the direction of the Alger, but the wind was too strong, the water too rough and there was a five-knot current running, consequently the sail was dropped. Whilst this was being done, the boat took a quantity of water on board. This impeded the progress of the boat, it being so heavily laden, and suddenly a wave broke over the boat and it filled immediately and sank at three cables' distance from the point it had but recently left. The boat sank about six cables north of the Russian gunboat Koreytz, and at about three cables south of this vessel was the Edgar. Thus the Koreytz was directly in the Edgar's line of sight of the accident and those on board the latter vessel failed to see the boat sink. About midway between the Koreytz and Edgar, a few cables eastward was the Gremyastchy, and three cables south of her was the Yorktown. Thus the sad accident was in view of all the ships but the Edgar. Immediately on the disaster taking place those on watch on the Alger and Gremyastchy raised the alarm, which the other vessels promptly took up. The first boat to get to the scene was the launch of the Gremyastchy, fortunately lying handy with steam up. Enseigne Alexis Wesselago was in charge of this launch, and he succeeded in saving five officers and nine sailors. The officers were floating on the oars, and four sailors were saved whilst clinging to an empty barrel which fortunately had been in the boat. The Alger sent an open launch and picked up an officer and eight sailors, but her steam-launch was at Chemulpo. The Yorktown, U. S. cruiser, sent a steam-launch and the Koreytz sent a boat and assisted in the saving altogether of twenty-three men. Sadly enough the Edgar being unable to see the disaster, was the last to lower a boat, and unfortunately again her steam-launch was on shore. The cause of the accident is attributed to the fact that the boat was too heavily laden considering the sea was so rough. One of the men saved by the Alger afterwards died on board from exposure, as the weather was exceedingly cold. The Edgar sent down divers to recover any bodies, guns and the launch, but when the Gremyastchy left nothing had been brought up. The boat sank in seven fathoms of water. The officers and crews of the various vessels on the scene sent expressions of sympathy.—"Mercury."

ON Saturday, November 30, a large number of Indian and Anglo-Indian gentlemen assembled at Holborn Restaurant to entertain Mr. Moolraj Bhagwanani, B.A., the first graduate scholar and barrister from the native State of Khairpur. The chair was taken by his Honour Judge Bagshaw, Q.C. In response to the toast of his health, Mr. Moolraj dwelt on the kindness shown him by such noblemen and gentlemen as Lord Reay, Mr. James, the Commissioner-in-Sind, his Highness the Amir of Khairpur, Colonel Mayhew (political agent of the State), Sir George Birdwood, and the chairman.

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MILITARY NEWS.

RIDING-MASTER T. CLARKE, R.A., on arrival from England, is posted to Lucknow.

CAPTAIN G. A. BROWNRIGG, 28th Bombay Infantry, is appointed Station Staff Officer at Ahmednagar.

COLONEL ELLIOT, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, commands at Fyzabad during the absence of Colonel Turner, on privilege leave.

CAPTAIN BAILEY, 5th Lancers, is appointed Attache at Bengal Headquarters, Naini Tal, vice Captain Wathen, who vacates.

IT has been decided to retain two companies of Native Infantry as the military garrison of South Mulakand (Dargai) for the present.

CAPTAIN F. T. M. EDWARDS, 3rd Bombay Cavary, is appointed Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General in the Bombay Command, resigning his appointment as Aide-de-camp to General Nicolson.

CAPTAIN F. J. WINTER, Royal Artillery, Hyderabad Contingent, is permitted te proceed to England on the recommendation of a Medical Board in anticipation of the Furlough which will be hereafter granted to him by the Government:—

THE following drafts arrive at Bombay on 21st instant per hired transport Victoria:—1st East Kent Regiment—1 Officer, 105 men, 4 women, 1 child. 2nd Royal Irish—2 Officers, 101 men, 1 woman, 2 children. 1st East Yorkshire.—2 Officers, 120 men. 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers.—1 Officer, 100 men, 2 women, 3 children. 1st Cheshire.—83 men. 2nd Royal Sussex.—1 Officer, 103 men, 5 women, 3 children. 2nd Derbyshire.—2 Officers, 100 men, 1 woman 3 children. 2nd Yorkshire L. I.—1 Officer 115 men, 3 women. 2nd Durham L. I.—1 Officer, 71 men, 1 woman, 1 child 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers.—1 Officer, 145 men, 1 woman, 1 child. Also No. 9 Company Eastern Division.—5 Officers, 143 men, 4 women, 2 children.

THE following regimental appointments are sanctioned:—5th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant H. J. M. Macandrep to be Squadron Commander. 11th Bengal Lancers.—Major H. H. R. Heath, to be Commandant, vice Scott, vacated. 4th Madras Pioneers.—Lieutenant S. B. Watson, Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 2th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant L. S. Logan, Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 17th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant H. N. Young, Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 29th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant T. K. Gaskell, Royal Fusiliers, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation. 22nd Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant A. G. M. Hogg, Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer.

THE following are Camps-of-Instruction to be held in the Madras Command:—Near Trichinopoly.—20th to 25th January 4th Madras Pioneers and 23rd Madras Infantry. Bellary.—6th to 11th January: 45th Field Battery, Headquarters Wing 1st Cheshire Regiment, 1st Madras Lancers and 9th Madras Infantry. Bangalore.—9th to 15th January: "M" Battery R. H. A., 5th and 21st Field Batteries, 19th Hussars, 2nd Madras Lancers, 1st Dorsetshire 21st Madras Pioneers and 24th Madras Infantry. Secunderabad.—Dates not yet fixed: "S" Battery R. H. A., 33rd and 42nd Field Batteries, No. 7 Company Western Division, 21st Hussars, 2nd Welsh Regiment, 1st Northamptonshire Regiment, 3rd Madras Lancers and 5th, 19th and, 22nd Madras Infantry Madras.—9th to 16th January: 23rd and 49th Field Batteries, No. 4 Company Eastern Divison, Wing 1st Cheshire Regiment and 14 and 15th Madras Infanfry.

MURDER OF AN AFRICAN MISSIONARY.

THROUGH Archdeacon Farler we have received the following account giving the fullest details of the lamentable death of the Revd. G. W. Atlay, contributed by Mr. Wimbush one of the Clergy at Likoma:—

"The School at Likoma broke up on August 4th and Mr. Atlay started for the mainland, taking with him four native Christians and two school boys. On the 24th, St. Bartholomew's day, he celebrated the Holy Eucharist at Chiteji's village.

The next day he went into the interior a day's march, and there formed a camp which was to be his head-quarters.

On Monday the 26th, he went out shooting in the morning, and returned to his camp for luncheon. On the evening of that day, two of his men and the two school boys came to Chiteji's with the news that as Mr. Atlay was sitting in his grass hut after luncheon, the camp was attacked by a war party of the Magwangwara. One of the men, James, says he saw Mr. Atlay struck and knocked down by a club, and then he fled.

The news reached Likoma about 2 p.m. Tuesday, but Mr. Johnson was away preaching. Mr. Glossop however went to Chiteji's to see what could be done. When he got there he found that So Songolo the head teacher and a large party of native teachers and Christians had already started for Mr. Atlay's camp. He therefore waited at Chiteji's until their return. The next day this party returned, and reported that the camp had been looted, but no signs were given of Mr. Atlay, or of the other two missing men. They found no signs of a struggle or any blood, and they hoped that they had been merely carried off as prisoners. On Thursday Mr. Bucknall Smith and Mr. Crouch, with a second party of forty men, went to the place but discovered nothing fresh. Mr. Johnson arrived at Likoma on Thursday night, but was ill. On Sunday a native came to Chiteji's who said that he had come from Udonde, the town of Songea the second Chief of the Magwangwara, and had met a war party returning with blanket and other European things, and two captives with them. On Monday Sept 2nd, the Revd. W. P. Johnson having recovered, started with a large party of fifty, prepared if necessary to go into the Magwangwara country. On reaching the site of Mr. Atlay's camp they began searching for the body, and soon found it in a deep pool of water by the side of the river. He had evidently been killed at the first rush. The body was brought down to Chiteji's by sunset on Tuesday Sept. 3rd and most fortunately the S.S. "Ilala" was there. She got up steam at once, and they reached Likoma by 9 p. m. Soon after midnight under a brilliant moon, the funeral took place, the Revd. W. K. Johnson taking the service. The body rested in the Church while the preparations for the funeral were being made. It is quite certain that this attack was not premeditated, for there has always been a friendship between the Magwangwara and the Universities' Missions. Mlamilo one of the big chiefs of the Magwangwara had written to the Revd. W. P. Johnson telling him that he was about to attack the Yaos, but that they had no intention of attacking or interfering with the Nyasa villages under the influence of the Mission. The cause of the attack was, that Mr. Atlay had pitched his camp upon the very centre of the Magwangwara war-path, the only way they could reach the Yaos, and it is supposed that the war party coming unexpectedly upon a strange camp in the middle of their road, they attacked it at once, not knowing that it was an European's Camp as Mr Atlay was inside his hut, and in the excitement, Mr. Atlay was killed before they recognised who he was. The news though very sad, is not quite so bad as had been anticipated. It was feared that Mr. Atlay had been killed in a Magwangwara raid upon the Lake-side villages, and that we should hear a terrible tale of the slaughter or captivity of our Christian teachers and converts. Happily this is not so, it was an unfortunate accident which would not have happened but for Mr. Atlay's having unintentionally pitched his Camp right on the war path of the Magwangwara.—"Zanzibar Gazette."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, DEC. 6.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr C A G Lillingston, B
Mr F A R Morrison, B
Col R G Woodthorpe, CB
Col R M B Thomas
Capt C W Somerset
Capt J M Smith, VC, CIE
Lieut H V Firth
Lieut S A Cooke
Lieut A E Webb
Lieut J S Kemball
Lieut T R Maclachlan
Lieut J H Lowry
Lieut B J T Levett

Lieut R B Low
Lieut G T Widdicombe
Lieut R T Moore
Surg-Major C H Beatson
Surg-Capt C L Williams
Surg-Capt J Entrican
Miss D M Moore, INS
Miss A J Weighell, INS
Miss I M Hughes, INS
Comdr E J Beaumont, RIM
Sub-Condr G Harding
Sub-Condr H J Doyle
Sub-Condr G Tacchi

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr H G Cowie, B, till April 25, 1896
Mr W D Cumming, B, 15 days
Mr G W Dance, MCS, 9 days
Lt-Col A de C Rennick, 2 mos
Major B M Allen, 3 mos

Major F G Alexander, 3 mos
Lieut J R Darley, 3 mos
Lieut J C D Pinney, 2 mos
Lieut C J Gunning, 3 mos
Lieut H C E Dobbin, 3 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr E H Ashworth, BCS
Mr J E Hilton, B
Mr C E B Critchley, B
Mr C C Boyd, BCS
Lt-Col W G W Macbay
Capt J C Hollway
Capt C J Corfield

Capt A H G Kemball
Lieut A R Garden
Lieut H J E Purvis
Lieut B J T Levett
Sec Lieut H J L Corbett
Brig-Surg-Lt-Col J North

WE understand that an open competitive examination will be held in London on Feb. 7 next, when seventeen appointments in the Indian Medical Service will be awarded to the successful candidates if so many are found to be qualified. The conditions will be the same as before, and the selected candidates will be allotted to Presidencies after completing the course at Netley to the satisfaction of the authorities.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—The Rev. Richard Durnford, D.D., £37,633; Marquis of Exeter, £760; Lieutenant-General the Hon. Hussey Fane Keane, R.E., C.B., £35,946; Mrs. Ada Marshall, £1,323; Mr. John Antonio Ralli, of Bombay, £25,791; Mr. Henry Robert Sandbach, £10,515 (gross); and Earl of Verulam, £22,139.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

THE message of President Cleveland was delivered to Congress on Dec. 3. The text filled ten columns in the New York evening papers, and was of a long and an unusually interesting character. Referring to foreign affairs, the document passes from a congratulatory reference to the finish of the Chino-Japanese war to a eulogy of the stern action of the Powers for the protection of the missions in China.

RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The relations of the United States with Great Britain in 1895 required more consideration than usual, as a number of vexatious questions are still undetermined. In the first place, there is the Behring Sea question. The entire extinction of the seals is certain to ensue within a few years' time unless measures are taken to check the present practices. The President is of opinion that Congress should sanction the payment of the award of 425,000dol. in honour of the good faith of America. The British patrol in the fishery districts should, however, be made more effective, with the object of living up to the regulations of the Paris tribunal. The Message then urges that the difficulty existing between the United States and Canada, with respect to the Alaska frontier, should be speedily adjusted, while a similar satisfactory solution should be arrived at as soon as possible in connection with the boundary of Canadian waters on the Great Lakes.

VENEZUELA AND NICARAGUA.

The attitude of the United States with regard to Venezuela and Nicaragua is thus referred to:—

It being apparent that the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela concerning the limits of British Guiana was approaching an acute stage, a definite statement of the interest and policy of the United States as regards the controversy seemed required, both on its own account and in view of its relations with the friendly Powers directly concerned. In July, therefore, a despatch was addressed to our ambassador in London for communication to the British Government, in which the attitude of the United States was fully and distinctly set forth. The general conclusisons therein reached and formulated are, in substance, that the traditional established policy of this Government firmly opposes the forcible increase by any European Power of its territorial possessions on this continent; that this policy is as well founded on principle as it is strongly supported by numerous precedents; that, as a consequence, the United States are bound to protest against the enlargement of the area of British Guiana in derogation of the rights and against the will of Venezuela; that, considering the disparity of strength between Great Britain and Venezuela, the territorial dispute between them can be reasonably settled only by friendly impartial arbitration; and that resort to such arbitration should include the whole controversy and will not be satisfactory if one of the powers concerned is permitted to draw an arbitrary line through the territory in debate and declare that it will submit to arbitration only the portion lying on one side of it. In view of these conclusions the despatch in question called upon the British Government for a definite answer to the question whether it would not submit the territorial controversy between itself and Venezuela in its entirety to impartial arbitrations. The answer of the British Government has not yet been received, but is expected shortly, when a further communication on the subject will probably be made to Congress.

In my last year's Message I narrated at length the questions which had then freshly arisen in the Mosquito Indian strip of Nicaragua, since that, by the voluntary act of the Mosquito nation, the territory reserved to them has been incorporated with Nicaragua, the Indians formally subjecting themselves to be governed by the general laws and regulations of the Republic, instead of by their own customs and regulations, thus availing themselves of the privilege secured to them by the treaty between Nicaragua and Great Britain. After this extension of uniform Nicaraguan administration to the Mosquito strip, the case of the British Vice-Consul, Mr. Hatch, and several of his countrymen, who had been summarily expelled from Nicaragua and treated with considerable indignity, provoked a claim by Great Britain upon Nicaragua for pecuniary indemnity, which upon Nicaragua's refusal to admit liablity, was enforced by Great Britain. While the sovereignty and jurisdiction of Nicaragua was in no way questioned by Great Britain, the former's arbitrary conduct in regard to British subjects furnished ground for this proceeding.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Finally, the Message discusses the financies of the United States at great length. It upholds the Wilson Bill on the ground that is not right on the part of the Government to obstruct the efforts of the people to obtain cheap living. The causes of the shrinkage of the gold reserve are, states the Message, the falling-off of exports under the M'Kinley Tariff Bill, the unnatural infusion of silver into the currency and the hoarding of gold at home, the stopping of foreign investments, and the high rate of foreign exchange. The President is convinced that the only practical remedy for this state of affairs is the retirement and cancelling of greenbacks and the Treasury notes issued in payment for silver purchases, and he recommends that in their place bonds should be issued for a long term with authority to dispose of them abroad for gold. It would, he contends, be unsafe to rely on increased revenues to maintain the reserve.

THE FREE COINAGE OF SILVER DENOUNCED.

The Message ascribes the entire trouble to the coinage of silver and to the issue of notes for this metal and in conclusion denounces the free coinage of silve as certain to entail the collapse of the entire syster of credit in the United States. It is unsafe to depar from the standard of the civilized world, and it is im possible for any nation, no matter how powerful it b to take such a step.

The Jingo journals in the United States applau President Cleveland's treatment in his Message of th Venezuelan question. The *New York Times* holds tha President Cleveland has enunciated a doctrine whic is distinct from the Monroe doctrine and "unmista ably tends to peace." The Republican organs general condemn the President's proposals for currency refor while they are approved by some of the Democrat journals, and have (says the *Times'* correspondent) be favourably received by the New York merchants a bankers.

Reuter's Agency is informed that a reply to the d patch on the Venezuelan question, sent in July last Mr. Olney, Secretary of State, to Mr. Bayard, t United States Ambassador in London, for communic tion to Lord Salisbury, has been dispatched from London by mail direct to Washington.

A feeling almost amounting to consternation has been caused in Berlin (says the *Standard's* correspondent), by the passages in President Cleveland's message referring to Germany. The Colonial papers argue that President Cleveland's remarks on the Samoa Treaty mean that the United Statef intends to manœuvre England and Germany out of Samoa, and they again call upon the Government to proclaim the suzerainty of Germany, "as the only Power entitled to rule in those islands."

AN INTERESTING GATHERING.

ON Saturday evening Nov. 30, the Commodore's Salon, at the Holborn Restaurant, was the scene of a unique demonstration, when over fifty gentlemen—some of them in their picturesque native costumes—representing the various races of India and Burma, together with a large sprinkling of Englishmen interested in our Eastern Empire, gave a complimentary banquet to Mr. Moolraj Bhagwanani, B.A., the representative of a Hindu family which has furnished Prime Ministers to the Mahommedan State of Khairpur, in Sindh, for the last two centuries. Mr. Moolraj is the first native of Khairpur—the second of all Sindh—who has been called to the English Bar, and in recognition of this fact the chair was taken by his Honour Judge Bagshawe, Q. C., as treasurer of the Middle temple, who spoke in the highest terms of the talents, intelligence, and high qulifications of Mr. Moolraj as a man calculated to make his mark, like his ministerial forefathers, on the history of his native State, to a high post in which he has such very strong claims. In toasting the Ameer of Khairpur, the Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed—who has given Hindustani lessons to the Queen, and is a frequent contributor to the "Nineteenth Century"—spoke most enthusiastically about the loyalty of the native princes to their sovereign lady the Kaiser-i-Hind. Mr. Monmohun Ghose, one of the leaders of the Calcutta Bar referred to some of the evils which still barred the way to perfect union in all respects between rulers and ruled in India; while Dr. A. F. Murison expatiated on the means—including higher education of the masses—by which the native races could claim from England enjoyment of their political birthrights. What most impressed the English men present was the astonishing educational level revealed by all the Indian speakers, especially the distinguished guest of the evening; and all agreed that nothing could be better than such occasional mixed meetings in London for promoting between Englishmen and their fellow subjects in India that cordial understanding of which Mr. Moolraj now returns home, after this valedictory "send off," as the ardent champion.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—Get rid of Nervousness and Nervous Fears at the time of examination by judiciously using Squibb's Brace-up Cordial. It banishes Nervous Fears and strengthens Memory. Rs. 2-4, of MADON SONS & Co.

THE CARLYLE CENTENARY.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, M. P., writes in the "Westminster":—I think it was in 1848—possibly it may have been 1849—that I first saw Thomas Carlyle. It was in Ireland—in Cork—and I well remember that he was seated on an Irish jaunting-car and was wearing a white hat. He was accompanied on that particular occasion, if I remember rightly, by the present Sir Charles Gavan Duffy. Certainly Carlyle was accompanied through most of his Irish tour by Mr. Duffy, as he then was. Everybody knows that, despite their utterly discordant opinions on Irish national questions, the warmest friendship existed between Carlyle and Duffy. I have, indeed, seen in print, somewhere, a letter from Carlyle, in which he expressed a positive "affection" for Duffy. He had even a regard and admiration for John Mitchel, the most formidable and determined among the Irishmen of 1848, who threw over O'Connell's constitutional movement and went in openly for armed rebellion. Carlyle was fiercely, and even, I may say, savagely, opposed to Mitchel's principles and policy, but he saw that the man was strong, able, and sincere, and he did not undervalue his nobler qualities.

CARLYLE AND IRELAND.

I met Carlyle once or twice in those far-off days. I had but little chance of conversing with him, not many chances even of speaking to him; and I was only a lad of eighteen, and was terribly in awe of him. We young fellows in the South of Ireland at that time—the young fellows, at least, who professed to have any literary taste—went in for adoration of Carlyle. The most ardent Nationalist among us was almost ready to condone his denunciations of Irish Nationalism for the sake of his "French Revolution." In our local literary debating societies we tried to get or to imitate, his trick of speech, and we thought we were very clever fellows when we spoke of someone treasuring up some feeling "in the great heart of him," instead of in his great heart. Therefore, I felt ashamed when I had a chance of speaking to Carlyle. I well remember that he asked a great many questions of people about the whole condition of Ireland, and that he generally, or at all events often, contradicted the authority to whom he appealed before the reply of the oracle invoked was half out of the oracle's mouth. No doubt Carlyle had a sincere goodwill to Ireland in his own sort of way. He published an appeal to Lord John Russell, then Prime Minester, in which he urged on him the necessity of doing something to promote the industrial improvement of Ireland—"the regimenting of Irishmen's indisputable talent for spade-work." It was in this appeal that Carlyle used an expresion which has been incessantly quoted since that time. He explained after his own fashion that he well understood the difficulties in the way of any "British Chief Governor" to get anything accomplished in the midst of incessant Parliamentary debate—"public speaking transacted in the hearing of twenty-seven millions, many of whom are fools." I do not remember now how long Mr. Carlyle stayed in Ireland, but I knew at the time that he had dropped a letter signed with the initials "T. C." into the letter-box of a very ardent Nationalist paper in Dublin, then edited by a gifted friend of mine long since dead, in which he gave advice to Irish Nationalists after his rough and rasping but not altogether unkindly fashion.

AN UNFORTUNATE VISIT.

When next I saw Carlyle, many years had come and gone. He was settled, of course, in the house in Cheyne-row which will always be associated with his name. I had made London my permanent residence, and was trying hard to get on in literature and journalism. I was living in the same quarters as Carlyle, and hardly any figure was more familiar to me in the streets than his. I remember so well the slouch hat, the odd-looking cloak, the rather shambling walk, the harsh, rugged, lion-like head and face and the indescribable air of dignity, and even of, something like majesty, about the whole figure. Very proud I was in those days when he happened to remember me, or fancied he remembered me, well enough to give me a passing nod. I met, him a few times to talk to, but I soon found that our whole code of opinions was too hopelessly antagonistic to allow of my having any claim on his sympathies, or even his forbearance. Then I was quite an obscure journalist, only just beginning to see my way into journalism and literature, and not in the least entitled to take up any of Carlyle's time. After my first visit to America—I went out in 1868 and returned in 1870—I made no further effort to put myself in Carlyle's way. While I was in the States I was fortunate enough to become intimately acquainted with the late George Ripley, a charming gentleman, scholar, and writer, who was then well known to many Englishmen. George Ripley was one of the founders of that Brook Farm colony which Hawthorne has made immortal in his "Blithedale Romance." Ripley was about to pay a visit to Europe [illegible] favour of old-world courtesy. He was utterly overwhelmed. Carlyle, no doubt, had no deliberate intention to be rude or to hurt the feelings of his visitor. But the effect was much the same on my friend Ripley, who, I presume, had never been thus roughly [illegible] in all his life before. I do not suppose he ever went to see Carlyle again, and the story of his experience effectually cured me of any desire to put myself in the way of the man for whose genius I then had and still have so profound a veneration.

THE DISPUTATIOUS POET.

I knew a friend of Carlyle's—a poet of some gift and promise, long since dead—who devoted himself to Carlyle, and was really appreciated and admired by Carlyle. I think that poet was one of the very mildest and gentlest men I ever came to know. One could hardly imagine him contradicting anybody, and of all men he probably most adored Carlyle. One evening he was at Carlyle's house, with other people, when the philosopher was holding forth with much energy of denunciation against some English statesman or other. My friend the poet, who had not up to this time opened his mouth on the subject, ventured to plead, during a pause in the declamation, that perhaps there was something to be said on the side of the statesman. Carlyle blazed at him "Eh, man," he exclaimed, "you are the most disputatious person in all the world. Man, you would dispute with anybody about anything." The poor poet collapsed—for the moment. But of course, he thoroughly understood Carlyle, and soon was prefectly good-humoured about the rebuke.

CARLYLE AND HIS WIFE.

As to the bickerings in the Carlyle household, I, of course, had no opportunity whatever of forming any personal opinion. But I have heard people who knew that household intimately declare that they had never seen any evidence of domestic wrangling or incompatibility of temper. The late Mr. W. E. Foster was undoubtedly an intimate friend of the Carlyles. I have heard him say more than once that he never heard any quarrelling going on, and that Mrs. Carlyle always seemed to him to understand her husband thoroughly, and to be most patient, forbearing, and sympathetic. I have heard much the same thing said by a lady well known in London society, to one of whose children Carlyle had acted as god-father. Of course the letters remain, but there is a fatal gift of letter-writing—does not Nordau call it a graphomania?—under the spell of which people pour out their whole souls and a great deal more. Anyhow, I feel bound to say that among the many friends of the Carlyles I have known, all without exception spoke well of Mrs. Carlyle, and declared that they had seen no evidence of her feeling her life to be a mere endurance. By the way, I do not know whether or not the fact has been mentioned in any of the various writings published about Mrs. Carlyle that Goethe wrote one or two little poems to her? It ought to be known—it stars a life. I once saw Mrs. Wordsworth, then a widow, years and years ago at Grasmere. I am glad to have also seen a woman to whom Goethe addressed some of his verse.

A STRANGE FRIENDSHIP.

I had many a talk with Emerson about Carlyle. I knew Emerson in America, and had received many kindnesses from him. He had, as everyone knows, an almost boundless admiration for Carlyle. I think the friendship does honour to the two men—for so far as opinions on public subjects were concerned they had absolutely nothing in common. Almost any other two men in the world with such conflicting opinions must have quarrelled over the American Civil War—and Carlyle, of course, could never keep his opinions to himself. The friendship is all the more wonderful, seeing that Carlyle generally spoke with a sort of pitying contempt for even the most illustrious of his English contemporaries. Nothing could be in more striking contrast than the manners and demeanour of Carlyle and Emerson. Emerson was all courtesy, moderation, sympathetic reception for the opinions of others, sincere endeavour to understand what was best in the principles and the beliefs of others; and Carlyle was what all, even of his most devoted friends, admit him to be. I think the fact ought to raise our estimation of Carlyle even more than that of Emerson, for we know that Emerson had a sweet and quietly contemplative nature, which could see a man's greatness and make little account of his faults of manner, and how Carlyle ever put up with anyone who was on the side of the North in the American Civil War I am not able to understand on the ordinary and popular reading of Carlyle's nature. I saw Carlyle several times after my return from my second visit to the United States. That is to say, I encountered him often in the Chelsea quarter. We had numbers of friends in common, but I forbore from any attempt to renew my slight acquaintance with him. This commendable abstinence of mine was not by any means altogether due to the fact that I did not share his opinions on the American Civil War or the Irish National Question, or that I was afraid of being lectured or denounced on either subject; but in great measure because I honestly felt that I had nothing to give him if I may use that expression—that I could offer no ideas which would in the least degree justify me in making any effort to talk with him. I began by being a worshipper of Carlyle in my boyhood, and I can read him now with as much pleasure as ever I could read him then—although I know now full well that there is no light to be got for me from him. But the spell of the early awe and hero-worship was on me in the later days of his life, and while I should not have cared to hear him discourse on the American Civil War or the Irish National Question, the chief reason why I did not avail myself of many opportunities of being introduced to his household was probably, as I have said, that I am not a pushing man and I had nothing to say to him which it would be worth his while to hear.

BEFORE THE END.

The last time I ever stood upon his doorstep in Cheyne-row was not very long before his death. Those were the days of birthday books, and my daughter had a birthday book resplendent with the names of many distinguished and some illustrious men and women, picked up in various countries of the world. She was most eager to add to her collection the name of Thomas Carlyle. So we called round one day—we were near neighbours—and my daughter sent up her name and her birthday book, with a pleading request that he would put his signature in it. After a while his niece came down, and brought a most courteous and kindly reply from Carlyle, to say that he would be very glad to comply with the request, but that he was unwell, and his hand shook so much that he could not write. His niece spoke in a voice which sounded ominously, and my daughter and I seemed to know that the end was near at hand. But come, now—was that not cautious and gracious on his part to send that kindly message in answer to a request which I fear I could not altogether justify? Was that bear-like, or rude, or hurtful? My daughter and I turned from the door with feelings, as he would himself have said, "not easily to be forgotten in this world." That is my last association with Carlyle. As we left the door my thoughts went back to those far-off days when I first met him in Ireland, somewhere about the Rebellion time of 1848, and scarcely ventured to lift up my voice in his presence.

ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGES.

Sir Francis Scott, with the Staff and other officers, of the Ashantee Expedition, including Prince Christian Victor arrived at Las Palmas on Saturday night (Nov. 30) on board the Bathurst. The Queen inquired twice by telegraph as to the welfare of the travellers. On Dec. 1 the officers were entertained at breakfast, and at a public banquet in the evening, by Mr. Jones of Liverpool. The steamer sailed at midnight for Sierra Leone. The Angola, with the first contingent of the expedition reached the last named place, on Dec. 2, being three days late. At Aldershot on Dec. 2, the Duke of Connaught inspected the Special Service Corps, which sails at the end of the week. Sierra Leone correspondent telegraphed, on Dec. 3, that Capt. C. M. King, A. S. C., was while walking ashore, suddenly seized with sunstroke and was removed to the barracks of the West India Regt.

The latest news from Accra states that the chiefs of tribes in the British Protectorate have promised to provide an ample supply of carriers. All the Houssas who will take part in the expedition have already started on their march to the front. Mr. Alfred L. Jones, the oldest and best known of the West African merchants, has expressed a very emphatic opinion that Ashantee should be annexed, and form part of the Gold Coast Territory, and not be merely a Power within its sphere. If this be not done now, he is persuaded that other expeditions will have to be undertaken at a later period. King Prempeh has not fulfilled the terms of the treaty entered into after the deposition of King Koffee, and has by his conduct invited British interference. The annexation of Ashantee now would, in the opinion of Mr. Jones, bring permanent peace to the Gold Coast Colony and prosperity to the whole country.

The Duke of Connaught, on the 2nd inst., inspected the battalion, composed of detachments from different regiments, for service in Ashantee. It is commanded by Lieut.-Col. the Hon. F. W. Stopford, formerly of the Grenadier Guards, and was about 200 strong on parade. All were dressed in brown sun helmet and serge frocks, mostly scarlet, but the green jackets retained their own colour; ordinary regimental trousers were worn, and the belts were still pipe clayed white. Neither valises nor great-coats were carried as it is intended that native porters shall transport these articles and some other portions of the men's kits. Each man had a rolled jersey in the usual place of the great-coat. The Martini-Henry carbines with long sword bayonets give satisfaction as to handiness and shooting power, which have been tested at the ranges. The aluminium water bottles are practically experimental, and are felt-covered; the same type of charcoal filter in a metal case, as previously used in Egypt has been supplied. The canvas leggings want re-adjusting, as at present they droop in wear. After the parade the battalion was marched off and exercised, in the woods near the canal bridge, in marching in single file and rapidly forming to the front in a square, with reserve section in the hollow ready to reinforce a threatened face. This is a manoeuvre of vital importance, in view of the forests with narrow tracks in which the force may be called upon to fight.

To-morrow the Commander-in-Chief intends to inspect the arrangements that are being made to convert the Coromandel into a combined transport and hospital ship. Lord Wolseley will thus have an opportunity of seeing the Special Service Corps who are under orders to embark at the Royal Albert Docks on that date.

With regard to the suggestion that a few Colonial Office doctors possessing special experience of Gold Coast maladies might advantageously accompany the expedition to Coomassie, the Colonial Office referred the matter by telegraph to the Governor of the Gold Coast. An answer has been received to the effect that any necessary arrangements could be made locally, and that the Governor did not wish any doctors to be sent out specially from home.

H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg will be attached to the Special Service Corps as a volunteer only, and his actual rank as a Colonel in the Army will remain in abeyance. The P. and O. steamer Manila, on the 4th inst., took on board at the Royal Albert Docks a detachment of the Medical Staff Corps from Aldershot. The vessel left next morning for the Gold Coast, and is due at Gibraltar on the 13th, where she will embark the men of the 2nd West Yorkshire Regt. who were left there by the Malabar.

LORD ROBERTS AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, Commmander of the Forces in Ireland, presided at a lecture on the Eastern Question, delivered in Dublin, on Dec. 4, under the auspices of the Military Society, by Lieut. T. Miller Maguire, of the Inns of Court Volunteers. In the course of his observations he said although it was impossible to foretell the many changes which the alteration of the relative position of China and Japan would bring about, it was almost certain it would be far reaching. If, therefore, England intended to maintain her position of commercial superiority which she now possessed in the East she must be prepared for events even more startling and more unexpected than those which had occurred during the past twelve months. With regard to India, he might claim to speak with some authority. He had spent nearly forty-one years in India, and during that time there was scarcely a place of any importance which he did not frequently visit. With the north-west frontier, on which the English were now in touch with the Russians, he was intimately acquainted, not only with the country, but with its inhabitants; and he had also a fair knowledge of Burma, where the eastern frontier on the Mekong river was in close proximity to that portion of Siam of which the French had lately taken possession. What he specially enjoyed in the lecture was the manner in which reference was made to the fact that England in the East now occupied a Continental position. He believed it was mainly owing to a great many people not realising that England in the East now occupied such a position that they differed with those, who, like himself, urged that because of that position her interests must be protected by Continental methods of defence; and further, he held that the policy of keeping "themselves to themselves" and of disregarding everything that took place beyond the red-line which marked on the map the British possessions on the North-West frontier was not in the least applicable to the condition under which they now occupied India. The question as to the proper means of securing the integrity of India was not merely a military question, it was of equal importance from a political point of view. The moral to be drawn from the lecture was that if England hoped to hold her own as one of the Great Powers she must, cost what it may, be mistress of the seas, and have a well-organised, well-equipped, and well-trained Army ready to be transferred wherever the presence of British soldiers was required.

Chief Kefi Assam, of Cape Coast Castle, a comparatively near neighbour of King Prempeh, has presented to the Castle Museum at Norwich a valuable specimen of native gold in quartz from West Africa. Sir Francis G. M. Boileau, Bart., has also given a specimen of the very rare laughing owl and egg (*Sceloglaux albifacies*), and the trustees of the National Museum at Melbourne have sent through him a fine collection of ethnotypical objects from Australia.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

THE SULTAN STILL OBDURATE.

The Sultan has personally appealed to the Governments of Russia and France, and of Germany and Austria-Hungary, begging them to withdraw their demand with regard to the guard-ships. Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied that he saw no reason for dissociating himself from the course followed by the other Powers, and the answers received from other quarters were equally unfavourable. The Turkish Minister of Police has again reported to the Sultan that the arrival of the additional despatch-boats would almost certainly embolden the Mohammedan malcontents to take action. The Powers have not yet replied to the Sultan's objections to the doubling of the guard-ships. A Mohammedan visitor to the "Times" Paris correspondent has informed him that M. de Nelidoff originated the proposal for sending the additional vessels, and that Sir Philip Currie only gave in his adhesion after the other Ambrassadors had done so. The "Times" Constantinople correspondent says order is maintained in Constantinople and the danger of disturbance daily grows less.

Some sensation has been caused in Constantinople by the flight to Russia of Murad Bey, Imperial Ottoman Commissioner on the Council of the Public Debt, who was suspected of having relations with the Young Turkish Party.

It is reported that a new Turkish loan is being negotiated.

Mr. Williams and Mr. Bullman, the two Military Vice-Consuls newly designated for Armenia, have arrived at Constantinople.

According to information forwarded to the Vienna correspondent of the "Standard," the Sultan is living in daily fear of sharing the fate of Ismail Pasha.

RUSSIAN DISTRUST OF ENGLAND'S ACTION.

The "St. Petersburg Gazette" and other metropolitan journals are harassed by the suspicion that England, losing patience with protracted crisis at Constantinople, and with the object of forcing the whole question to an issue, may suddenly seize possession of Gallipoli, a task of comparatively easy accomplishment with the naval force commanded by Admiral Culme-Seymour.

Such a coup de main would place the key of the Black Sea in the hands of England. It is (says the Odessa correspondent of the "Daily News") not so much a question of how such a proceeding would affect Turkey but how it would be looked upon by Russia, France, and Germany. Russia could not stand by as a spectator. She would be compelled to seize the Euxine mouth of the Bospherous, and then the whole question of the partition of Turkey would be unrolled and submitted to an international congress for final settlement. Judging from the tone in which this suspicion is discussed, it is evident that in this country twere is a large section of public opinion in favour of some such forcible solution. It is the proverbial first step from which each and all the Powers recoil.

M. HANOTAUX ON THE CRISIS.

An unsigned article, which has appeared in the "Revue de Paris" on the Eastern question is now said to be from the pen of M. Hanotaux, the French ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs. It urges that the Sultan should remain master in his own dominions and shows himself disposed promptly to fulfil his engagements. In that case the writer thinks, the crisis will remain internal for Turkey: but if it assumes an international aspect, he believes it will be peacefully adjusted on the basis of the maintenance of the integrity of Turkey, which will be asserted by France and Russia, who are described as "the two pacific Powers."

A SENSATIONAL STORY.

The Odessa correspondent of the "Daily News" telegraphs:—Many captains of British steamers arriving here within the last week complain of the provocative attitude assumed by the Turkish authorities at the Dardanelles.

Capt. Noble, of the steamer Loch Rannoch, informs me that some days ago he arrived at Chanak, in the Dardanelles, four minutes after sundown. He observed that the shore on either side was lined with troops under canvas, and that field cannon, only partially masked, were placed at close stages along the embankments. Arrived nearly opposite Chanak, two blank shots, one from each shore, were fired at Loch Rannoch, but the captain thought they were part of some military manoeuvres and did not haul to. He was quickly undeceived, however. Within a few seconds three shells were fired at the ship. The first fell under the bows, covering the fore-part of the vessel with a shower of spray; the second plunged under the ship's stern quarter dashing a volume of water over the deck; whilst the third whizzed across the bridge within two or three feet of Captain Noble's head. The man at the wheel fled below, and the captain instantly had the engines reversed and signalled with the siren. Capt. Noble was so astonished at this treatment that he for the moment concluded that war had been declared between England and Turkey. Hitherto the authorities have aways allowed a time margin at sundown, and in this case the pratique launch was awaiting the steamer as usual a little way ahead. The head of the Dardanelles (adds the correspondent) is covered with torpedoes, and this naturally causes much anxiety to British merchantmen, who are constantly in fear of accidents when passing. About a fortnight ago one of these torpedoes exploded close under the stern of a French steamer, partly lifting the vessel out of the water and deluging her decks. The ship only escaped destruction by a few feet.

NEW TURKISH AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND.

It is officially announced that Costaki Pasha Anthopoulos has been appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. Cosstaki Pasha is a Greek Christian who has had considerable administrative experience in various parts of Turkey and has occupied several important posts. The Sultan is therefore once more, for a third time in succession, represented at the British Court by a Christian. M. Anthopoulos has filled the office of Public Prosecutor in Turkey, and was for some time Governor of Crete.

THE RECENT REVOLT IN YEMEN.

Some time ago a statement was made that a revolt against Turkish rule had broken out in Yemen. The report, however, of any fresh troubles in Arabia was promptly denied, and we were left to suppose that Turkish authority continued to be accepted in the old sullen manner in the districts adjoining the sea coast, and that Wahabee authority still prevailed in the Sultanate of Nejd. Reuter's Agent at Aden, writing under date of Nov. 20, however, insists on an anti-Turkish outbreak in the Province of Yemen, and gives details of it. Whilst it is necessry to exercise every caution in regard to any information coming from this neighbourhood, the probabilities are apparently in favour of some rather serious disturbance having taken place. Reuter's correspondent wites:—Sayyid Mahomed Yahya (Hamid ad Din), claimant to the Imamship of the whole of Yemen, recently left for a town called Kaflet Order, accompanied by the tribes of Hashid and Bakil, amounting to some 45,000 men, mostly armed with Martini-Henry and Snider rifles. They arrived at Khamer, situated two days journey from Sana, a town under the Sayyid. They attacked and captured Husn (fort) ad Dthafir after a severe engagement, in which many men fell on both sides. The Turkish garrison fled to Haja. The Arabs then attacked and captured Khollau, a fort of Badbuda, also two days' journey from Sana, where the Turks lost 300 men. The Turks then fled to Masmer, and tried to induce the sheikhs of that place, twenty-five in number, to help them to recapture Badbuda. The sheiks refused, however, and were taken by the Turks to Sana and there imprisoned. Meanwhile a small Turkish detachment at Khilat Nakil Assar was also surprised and defeated by the Arabs. Six thousand Turkish troops quite recently arrived at Sana from Constantinople and were distributed at Khamer, Imran, and elsewhere. The telegraph lines are constantly cut. All the Arab tribes under Turkish rule pay tribute or taxes to the Sayyid surreptitiously. Recently some letters and presents from the Sultan of Turkey were sent through the Mushir of Sana to the Sayyid, but the letter burned them all.

SAID PASHA SEEKS BRITISH PROTECTION.

The "Daily News" Constantinople correspondent states that the Sultan has been unofficially informed of the possibility of the passage through the Dardanelles being forced, in the event of his continued opposition in the question of the guard-ships.

Said Pasha, who has been requested by the Sultan to remain at Yildiz Kiosque has refused, and sought the hospitality of the British Embassy, where he now is.

RUSSIAN NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

Reuter's Cologne correspondent telegraphed yesterday the following despatch from St. Petersburg by the "Kolnische Zeitung":—"According to newspaper reports, seven war vessels and nine torpedo-boats, forming an armed reserve, are now at anchor in Sebastopol Roads. In Russian naval circles it is stated that as long as four weeks ago when Russia assumed that Great Britain might attempt to enter the Dardanelles on her own account, orders were sent to Sebastopol to arm the vessels, to raise the crews to their full complement, and to hold the ships in readiness to sail within twenty-four hours."

ERZEROUM—THE TESTIMONY OF THE CAMERA.

The "Graphic" of to-day publishes a Supplement devoted to the massacre at Erzeroum, on Oct. 30 last, the illustrations to which convey a terrible impression of the scenes reported by the "Times" correspondent, on Nov. 16 last, to have been enacted in the Armenian capital. They are mostly from instantaneous photographs taken during the three days following the massacre.

THE ANGLO-ARMENIAN ASSOCIATION.

The council of the Anglo-Armenian Association met yesterday. Mr. F. S. Stevenson, M.P., who presided, said the hesitation on the part of the Powers at this juncture would produce the most deplorable effect throughout the Turkish Empire. He read the following extract from a letter received on the previous day from Mr. Gladstone:—"I have still some hope in the indisposition of the Powers to make themselves utterly ridiculous before the world." Prof. Agar Beet, who strongly urged that steps should be taken to call a mass meeting at St. James's Hall, said if Lord Rosebery had ordered the Fleet to pass the Dardanelles on May 14 he would have won the applause of the world, for he believed that the whole of the Mahomedan princes of India were men of noble instinct who detested tyranny and murder as much as the European subjects of the Queen. Prof. Beet's proposal was referred to a Committee empowered to ask Lord Salisbury to receive a representative deputation of all parties and creeds which the Duke of Westminster had expressed his readiness to introduce.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND THE MEKONG.

The following statement was published in London on Nov. 30:—

Reuter's Agency learns that news has just been received from the Mekong district that a French force of fifty soldiers under a French officer, who had established themselves in Muang-U, the portion of Kiang-hung, recently ceded by China to France under the terms of the Convention, presented to the French Chamber a few days ago, have been replaced by a Chinese force coming from Yun-nan. There is nothing to show whether the French retired owing to "force majeure" or by agreement. According to the latest information the French had established a small post of about fifty men at a distance of sixty miles from Mongsin, but within their own territory, intended, presumably, as a post of observation on the British garrison at Mongsin. In addition to this force the French have a fort at Kiang-kong, on the left or French bank of the Mekong, garrisoned by about 100 men. The British force on the Mekong is limited to Mongsin, where 120 Goorkas of the 1st Burma Battalion are stationed, under Capt. Caulfield. Since the arrival of M. Pavie, the French Commissioner, in Paris in October last no negotiations with the British Government on the Mekong question have been found possible owing to the inability of the two Governments to arrive at a common basis for discussion. Although anxious for a settlement, M. Hanotaux, the late French Minister for Foreign Affairs, was very unyielding in his attitude, and his seccessor has not yet had time to master the facts of the situation. There is, therefore, an absolute deadlock. In well-informed circles the belief is expressed that, so far as her Majesty's Goverment is concerned, the present passive policy will be pursued until the meeting of Parliament. It is expected, however, that negotiations, which have been practically at a standstill since 1893, may be renewed at an earlier date by reason of an interpellation in the French Chamber. It is believed that Great Britain, while satisfied with her present occupation of the portion of British territory beyond the Mekong, might possibly be willing to give up her rights over Eastern Kiang-kheng if a suitable equilaent could be obtained elsewhere. In view of the fact that a Buffer State is impossible on account of the absence of any Powers strong enough to maintain order and to prevent it from becoming a resort of mere outlaws and fugitives, it is expected that the French frontiers between Tongking and Anam and the Indian Empire will have to be coterminous.

The Paris "Temps" of Dec. I, commented as follows upon the English report of the French evacuation of Muang-U:—

At the Colonial Office no news has been received of the evacuation of the French station at Muang-U. It seems, in any case, hard to believe that the authorities of Yun-nan should have allowed Chinese forces to invade the territory recognised as French by the Government of Peking in order to bring about the evacuation of Muang-U. If the news from English sources were confirmed, if Yun-nan bands had forcibly taken possession of the valley of the Namhou (sic), that would be simply one of those piratical acts which are frequent in the zones of recently-established frontiers, and which the military authorities will perfectly well know how to remedy at the proper time and in the proper place.

Discussing the political aspect of the question, the "Temps" asked:—

"In what does the Franco-Chinese Convention of June 20, 1895, afford ground for compensation? Did France demand any after the Anglo-Chinese Boundary Convention of March 1, 1894? Does she ask any for the recent additional convention by virtue of which certain districts near the region of Bhamo pass under English sovereignty?" The "Temps" (adds the "Times" Paris correspondent) can well understand that the English Government, urged by Mr. Holt Hallett, should demand compensation before, during, and after the negotiations between France and China. If the Court of Pekin chooses to grant compensation, that is its affair, but that the French Government should grant compensation for what Mr. Holt Hallett considers as very prejudicial to his personal views is quite another matter.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

AGRICULTURE AND THE CURRENCY.

On Dec. 5 at the Imperial Institute, a paper on "Agriculture and the Currency" was read by Mr. W. E. Bear. The chair was taken by Mr. Moreton Frewen, who said that Mr. Bear had rendered great service in the study of agricultural statistics during the last twenty years. The question of the action of exchanges in bringing down the prices of agricultural products had but quite recently been appreciated, and Mr. Bear had been a pioneer in the movement, which was producing the conviction that there was some great underlying cause of the agricultural catastrophe. He believed Mr. Bear's paper was an effective reply to the Message of the President of the United States, which, however, was delivered after the paper was written.

Mr. Bear said the importance of currency to agriculture was shown by the resolutions that were being passed by farmers in our colonies and in the United States. The fall in prices in certain countries since silver was demonetised was strikingly illustrated in the case of wheat. The shipment of wheat from India to Europe would have been impossible at the current European prices without the bonus to exporters afforded by the fall in the exchange value of the rupee. Now the Argentine Republic, with much greater currency advantages to exporters, had taken up the position recently held by India as third among the great wheat-producing countries of the world. Before 1887, Argentina had not exported 500,000 quarters of wheat in a year. In the next two years there was a falling-off. In 1890, 100 dols. in gold were worth 261 dols. in paper and then extensive exportation began, and it continued to expand up to 1894. The paper currency was made inconvertible in 1885, and the exchange averaged, in paper dollars to 100 of gold, 137, 139, 135, 140, and 188 in successive years down to 1889. The great and rapid expansion of wheat production in the country was attributed by the highest authorities to the high gold premium which had existed for the last eight years, and particularly for the last four. Argentina could not compete with the United States in wheat-growing until the gold premium became high; but with from three to four paper dollars (worth nearly as much as ever for use in the country, except for the purchase of imported goods) for one dollar of gold, the Argentine Republic occupied the most favourable position of any country in the world as a competitor in the wheat markets of Europe. True, the position was an unstable one, as it depended upon the depreciation of the paper dollar in gold value and its retention of its par value in respect of the main portion of the farmer's expenditure; but as long as this existed the Argentine growers would be able to undersell the farmers of the rest of the world. The former were getting 45s. 6d. a quarter in their paper currency, according to Mr. Gastrell, the British Vice-Consul, who reported great increase in their exports, not only of wheat but also of maize, hay, and meat. In Russia the depreciation in the gold value of her paper rouble had a great deal to do with the increase of her wheat experts; but the paper rouble had as high a purchasing power in Russia as it had when it was issued as inconvertible paper, although its exchange value had fallen. On all sides, the farmer in gold-using countries was handicapped; and this country was suffering enormous loss from the diminished production of the land. The capabilitiest of the soil were suppressed by low prices due to the appreciation of gold which had followed the extension of monometallism. Agricultuore was half-starved, and with it all the industries that were more or less dependent upon it.

In a discussion which followed, Mr. W. H. Grenfell contended that the fall in prices was due to injudicious interference with the currency laws of various countries. Mr. Somidt said the importance of the paper was that it showed the connection between the currency laws and the trade of a country. Gold was flowing into the Bank of England, and the sacks showed that the bulk of it was coming from the United States.

Mr. Albert Brassey, M.P., whilst playing tennis, was struck in the face with a ball, which shattered the iris of one of his eyes.

Col. E. N. Peters, Royal Engineers, Public Works Department, Central Provinces, has been permitted to retire from the Service with effect from the 21st November last.

The report of the Committee of Inquiry into the regime of the late M. Stambooloff calls upon the Sobranje to impeach eight of his former colleagues for alleged abuses of official power in the matter of personal liberty and the illegal application of public money.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 13, Harringdon Road, London, England".

THE FRANCO-CHINESE CONVENTIONS.

BAD FAITH OF CHINA.

LORD SALISBURY'S ACTION.

The *Times*' Rangoon correspondent telegraphed on Nov. 22:—The pusillanimity and bad faith of China in ceding to France Mungu and Mungutai, two districts of Kiang-hung, in breach of the conditions of the Burmo-Chinese Convention, have brought a heavy retribution. It is to be hoped that the lesson will be taken to heart elsewhere on the Burma frontiers.

Lord Salisbury's reply to the Chinese action was to insist on the recognition of all British claims abandoned in favour of China by the convention. At first, in the negotiations which are now practically concluded, his lordship demanded the retrocession of every scrap of territory along the frontier which was in dispute three years ago, including Sima, Sadon, Latha, Hotha, and Kokang; but later he relented somewhat, permitting China to retain Santa Hotha and Latha. Sima, Sadon, and the extensions of the Kachin country to the north-east of Bhamo, which were given to China in 1894, are now added to Burma, which thus obtains a greatly extended frontier, the boundary to the north-east of Bhamo, almost coinciding with Hobday's frontier. The future of Kokong is undecided, but it is earnestly hoped here that the State, which is the only British territory east of the Salween at that point, will be retained. The commercial importance of this State, which is on the main trade route between Burma and Eastern Yunnan has vastly increased since it was decided to construct the Mandalay-Kunlong railway. An extension of that line to China would run through Kokang. The references to Mungu and Mungutai in recent reports prove them to be worthless possessions.

A VICTORY FOR FRENCH DIPLOMACY.

The bill ratifying the conventions between France and China which were signed in Pekin on June 20 was issued on Nov. 23 to the Chamber. The first convention refers to the delimitation of that part of the frontier between China and Tonking stretching from the Red River to the Mekong. It thus supplements the convention of June, 1887. The convention (as quoted by the *Times*' Paris correspondent) is as follows:—

The frontier line between Yun-nan and Anam (second section of the map) from the point R. to the point S. is modified as follows:—The frontier line starts at point R., moves north-east up to Manmei, then from Manmei, following a west and east direction, up to Nanna on the Tsingchouei-ho, leaving Manmei to Anam, and the territories of Mong Tong Chang Tsouen, Mong Tong Chan, Mong Tong Tchong Tsouan, and Mong Tong Hia Tsouen to China. The boundary line of the fifth section between Long Potchai and the Black River is modified as follows:—Starting from Long Potchai (fifth section), the common frontier of Yun-nan and Anam follows the course of the Long Po Ho up to its confluence with the Hong-yai-ho to the point marked A on the map. From the point A it follows the general direction north-north-west and the watershed up to the point where the Ping-ho has its source. From this point the frontier follows the course of the Ping-ho, then that of the Mouki-ho up to its confluence with the Ta-pao-ho, which it follows up to its confluence with the Nan-kong-ho, and then the course of the Nan-kong-ho up to its confluence with the Nan-na-ho. The frontier then ascends the course of the Pa-po-ho up to its confluence with the Kouang-see-ho, then the course of the Kouang-see-ho, and follows the watershed up to the confluence of the Nam-la-pi and of the Nam-la-ho, and finally the Nam-la-ho up to its confluence with the middle of the Black River up to the Nam-nap or Nan-ma-ho.

It is chiefly in the following clause that Great Britain is interested:—

Starting from the confluence of the Black River and of the Nam-nap the frontier follows the course of the Nam-nap up to its source, then in a south-west and west direction the watershed up to the sources of the Nam-kang and the Nam-won. From the sources of the Nam won the frontier follows the watershed between the Nam-won basin and the Namlei basin, leaving to China on the west Baonoi Ipang Twon, the six tea mountains, and to Anam on the east Mong-won and Wou-te and the confederation of the Hua-Panh-ha-tang-hoe. The frontier follows the north-south direction south east up to the sources of the Nan-nuo-ho, then it winds by the watershed in a west-north-west direction round the valleys of the Nan nuo ho and of the left hand affluents of the Nam lei up to the confluence of the Mekong and the Nam lei, to the north west of Muang pung. The territory of Muang mang and of Muaong-ngern is left to China. As for the territories of the eight salt springs—Pa-fa-tchai—they remain to Anam.

The *Temps* explains as follows the most interesting clauses:—

Slight rectifications of frontiers restoring to Anam territories of which our protectorate stood in need have thus been effected in the Black River valley. The frontier north of Lai Chan now includes all the territories of Deo Van Tri, so keenly demanded by the Tongking military authorities. From this point the new convention settles the delicate question of the frontiers between Tongking and China in the valley of the Mekong and its affluents. . . . An attentive perusal of the terms of the convention and a study of the map of Indo-China show us that English susceptibilities had no excuse. The frontier, indeed, places under the suzerainty of France the upper part of the valley of the Nam-Hu, the greater part of which forms the northern territory of the province of Luang-Prabang. Now this small portion of land has been for a long time claimed by the chiefs of Luang-Prabang, and in obtaining it from China we have the great advantage of establishing our boundaries on natural frontiers, on the dividing lines between valleys which prevent any uncertainty as to the exact position of villages. Throughout its extent the valley of the Nambu is thus French. The important valley of the Nam-lui, on the other hand, remains Chinese as well as the valleys situated more to the north, where the tea used by the Emperor of China is exclusively cultivated. . . . France, therefore, it will be seen, has sought and obtained only what is strictly necessary.

The *Temps* points out that M. Gerard has thus fully carried out the original idea of M. Constans in making it posible for Tongking to become the great market of Southern China. In a later article on Nov. 27, the *Temps*, referring to the frontier between China and Tonquin, said:—

To complete its work in Northern Indo-China our diplomacy has now only to settle the question of the famous neutral zone. This is not one of those questions which cannot be solved by two Governments equally anxious to maintain the good understanding so necessary to the interests of peace and civilisation. It is one of those which call quite naturally for the intervention of arbitrators in the event of those two Governments being unable themselves to find a solution In itself the unexpected occupation by Anglo-Indian troops of Monsing, on the left bank of the Mekong, and even to the south of our Franco-Chinese frontier, suggests that the idea of arbitration should not be dismissed a priori.

SPEECH BY THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER.

The French Minister for Foreign affairs, M. Berthelot, made his debut in the Chamber, on Nov. 25, in explanation and defence of the credits necessitated by the establishment of six new consulates in China. As reported by the *Times*' Paris correspondent, he said:—

The action of consular agents is of two sorts—on the one hand political, and on the other hand commercial and industrial. Such is England's conception of their action, and it is ours as well. We have at the Foreign Office two departments of equal importance, one of political affairs, and one of commercial affairs. It is the latter which is concerned with the increasing development of our commercial interests in the Far East. We propose to you the establishment of new consulates in countries recently opened to our trade by a convention posterior to the preparation of the Budget. This is justified by the political changes in these countries consequent upon the war between China and Japan. It is justified furthermore by the new conditions of our relations with China as a result of the Franco-Chinese Treaty, which open to our trade a region containing 100 millions of souls. The capital of this reign, Chungking, is a town more important than Lyons. Its normal population numbers from a million to 1,500,000 souls, and at certain epochs of commercial activity rises to more than two millions. It is a town like Chicago, an immense trading centre, a market which does a business of from three to four milliards of francs, of which France might obtain a considerable portion, perhaps 100 millions of france. England, by an important treaty which has come to our knowledge only within the last two days (sic), has succeeded in getting certain territories made over to her in Upper Burma with a view of opening up the country by a railway towards those trading centres to which we can obtain access more directly from our colony of Tongking. The establishment of the Consulates which we ask of you is therefore rendered indispensable by the interests of every sort revealed by the recent treaties on the one hand between China and France and on the other between China and England."

M. Edouard Aynard, President of the Lyons Chamber of Commerce, next spoke on the origin and aims of the commercial mission to China:—

I am not sure (said M. Aynard) that the Minister for Foreign Affairs has not exaggerated the importance of the commercial movement at Chungking, but [illegible] of [illegible] that it is a considerable mart, w[illegible] is certain [illegible] reckoned at least at one [illegible] whose trade may be [illegible] was necessary th[illegible] milliard and perhaps at two. [illegible] protection of [illegible] our mission should be under the [illegible] French flag when there exist English and German Consulates. . . . As I was one of those who a few years ago blamed the indifference of our Consulates to French commercial interests, I am anxious to say that to-day their role has completely changed, that they are alive to their mission, and that just as our criticism was then justifiable, so to-day we are anxious to recognise their devotion.

The Chamber unanimously adopted the bill.

By Imperial decree dated Oct. 6, a Chinese Legation, independent of every other post, has been established in Paris. It is under the direction of Tching Tchang, who has been raised to the rank of Envoy Extraordinary. Tching Tchang has been for some time a persona grata here as Chinese Charge d'Affaires.

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of this association was held on Dec. 3, at Westminster Chambers, 3, Victoria-street, S. W., when Mr. M. Ghose, barrister-at-law, opened a debate on "The Necessity of Maintaining the Independence of the Judiciary in India." Sir Lepel Griffin presided, and among those present were Dr. Leitner, Sir Roper Lethbridge, Mr. Bhownaggree, M. P., Mr. Da Costa, and Sir Rowland Wilson. The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that he had the greatest respect for Mr. Ghose's services and character, and he did not know anyone in Bengal who was a higher authority on criminal law than he. Mr. Ghose said that the administration of justice in India, and especially of criminal justice, was practically in the hands of the covenanted Civil Service of the Queen. The subordinate magistracy consisted of Indians who were not members of the convenanted Civil Service. There were three grades of magistrates in India, invested with three classes of powers. The first, second, and third-class magistrates acted under the district magistrate, who was invariably a first-class magistrate. The dirtrict magistrate had large executive powers as well as judical powers. He was the head of the police, the head of the government, the head of every judical department in the district, and also a court of appeal to which appeals from the second and third class magistrates lay. Appeals from the decisions of first-class magistrates lay to the district judge, for the district judge was the High Court of the Presidency, and consisted of barrister-judges, members of the Civil Service, and natives of India who were qualified to fill the high position of a High Court judge. The subordinate magisstrates depended upon the district magistrate for promotion and transference from one district to another. It frequently happend that the deputy magistrates were interfered with in the execution of their judicial duties by their executive head—the district magistrate. This was a grave blot on the system. For instance, a deputy-magistrate would hear the evidence in a case, and, thinking it weak, would release the prisoner on bail. The police superintendent would disapprove and go to the district magistrate, and the latter would blame the deputy-magistrate for releasing the man on bail. The result was that the deputy-magistrate, thinking he had done wrong, would not grant bail in the next case. The independence of the deputy-magistrate was thus impaired. The right system to adopt was to make the deputy-magistrate subordinate to the district judge.—A number of speakers took part in the debate.—Mr. Bhownaggree, M. P., speaking from personal experience, pleaded strongly for the freedom of the judiciary.—Sir Rowland Wilson, who was leader in Indian law at Cambridge for thirteen years, spoke of the utter impossibility of training civil servants for two careers in the short time allowed. Several native speakers added their testimony.—The Chairman, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Ghose, said that he entirely agreed with him as to the need for the suggested reform. He would like to see the judicial power entirely separated from the administrative power. He thought there would be no difficulty in placing all the subordinate magistrates under the district judge.

THE RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

The Russian Volunteer Fleet is destined to play such a prominent part in case of hostilities in the Far East that the following particulars, which the *Times*' Vienna correspondent has derived from "trustworthy source," will be read with interest:—

The Russian Volunteer Fleet is administered by a committee of delegates from the Ministries of Marine, Finance, and Commerce, together with several military and naval officers, including two generals. Their services are well remunerated, being paid by the Government. Ostensibly the object of the Volunteer Fleet is the development of Russian commerce in the Far East. As a matter of fact it has succeeded in no small measure, especially as regards the tea trade between China and Russia, which it has taken out of English hands. The Volunteer Fleet is also used for the transport of troops, convicts, and occasionally of free emigrants from over-populated portions of Russia. These emigrants are given considerable inducements to colonise Siberia. It is evident that for such a service vessels of from eighteen to twenty knots' speed, like those of the Volunteer Fleet, are not required. They were obviously built with an entirely different object. If the Russians carry out their intention of running a local line of fast steamers between Vladivostok and Shanghai they would have two fleets of armed steamers in the waters of the Far East, instantly available as either transports or fast cruisers—cruisers against which Great Britain's mercantile marine in those parts would be practically defenceless. The ships of the Volunteer Fleet are all of English construction. They do their builders the greatest credit. They are fine steamers, of excellent model and general handiness, of which the largest are capable of carrying 2000 troops in addition to a crew of more than 300 men. All the officers have been taken from the Imperial Navy.

A portion of the Russian Press dwells upon the necessity of Russia's acquiring a coaling station for her ships in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, as the English and Japanese harbours where they at present obtain their supplies of coal may at some future time be unavailable. The *Novoe Vremya* points out that within easy reach of the northern coast of Sumatra, nearly in the same latitude as the Straits of Malacca, is situated the island of Pulo-Wai, which, although belonging to Holland, lies outside Dutch waters. According to the *Novoe Vremya* that island has two good harbours, one to the north and the other to the south, and a lake in its midst. It asks whether this would not be a desirable coaling station for Russia. It remarks that the coal procured from Cardiff is good, but expensive, whereas that bought in Japan is of bad quality. A short time ago coal of good quality was discovered in South Sumatra, whence Russian ships at Pulo-Wai could easily take their supply. The island of Pulo-Wai is of little value to the Dutch owing to the constant attacks of the Achinese. The cession of this small territory would not in any way damage the prestige of Holland, at least so says the *Novoe Vremya*.

MASSACRE OF MISSIONARIES IN MADAGASCAR.

A Reuter's message, dated Antananarivo, Nov. 23 and published in London on Dec. 2, states:—"Yesterday, a mob of natives, some 2,000 in number, attacked the mission station of the Friends' Mission at Arivonimamo. Mr. Johnson, his wife, and child wer massacred and multilated. Miss Clark, a lady, who was with the Johnsons, is safe. The mob were actuated by feelings of hostility to Europeans generally and further attacks on foreign mission stations are apprehended."

Gen. Duchesne reports that the situation in Madagascar is satisfactory, and that he is taking measures to chastise a band of brigands infesting certain mountainous districts.

The French Cabinet has approved the appointment of M. Larcohe as French Resident-General in Madagascar, and that of M. Paul Bourde as Secretary General of the French Residency in Madagascar.

Some of the relatives of French soldiers on active Service in Madagascar have (says the *Daily News*) had a cruel experience. Their letters have been returned through the post with the one word "deceased" written across them, and this has been the first intimation in many cases that has been sent to fathers and mothers of the death of their sons. The unfeeling conduct of the military authorities in the matter has been the subject of such serious complaints that the War Minister has given instructions that in future such letters shall be held back until after an official notification in more decorous form shall have been sent to the writers of the letters.

The Tsar has a great dislike of the precautions which (says the Moscow correspondent of the *Standard*) custom demands shall be taken the occasion of the coronation. In addition to the guard of soldiers which lines the streets, it seems there has been in the past a guard of special constables in civilian dress placed immediately behind the soldiery, so that the ordinary citizen has but little chance of seeing the procession. It is intended to dispense with this band of sworn civilians at the approaching coronation. As, properly speaking, the *raison d'etre* of this body is not so much that of effective defence as the ensuring that the small space available for the public along a line of procession shall be almost filled with citizens of assured fidelity, the decision to dispense with their services is tantamount to a declaration that the Tsar is satisfied of the loyalty of his subjects at large, and as such will, no doubt, be received with the enthusiasm it is so well calculated to arouse.

AMONGST THE PERSIAN KURDS.

The Prince of Wales presided, on Nov. 25, over a meeting held at the Imperial Institute, when Mr. W. B. Harris read a paper on the subject of his recent journey through Persian Kurdistan. There was a very numerous attendance.

The Prince of Wales, having briefly introduced the lecturer, remarked that he was a great traveller, whose address he had no doubt would be listened to with interest.

Mr. Harris proceeded to describe at considerable length the journey which he took in the months of April, May, and June last through the long strip of country which lies between Turkey in Asia and Persia, and which, though nominally in the hands of Persia, is practically under the control of the Kurds themselves.

His party, he said, consisted of an Arab servant, a Persian, and himself, all of them being mounted on horses. They took no baggage of any sort beyond what they could carry in their saddle bags, and they had no reason to regret this, for during the whole of their ride of over two months' duration the kindness and hospitality of the natives, of whatever class or nationality, could not well have been excelled. Leaving Tabriz in April, Mr. Harris and his party travelled via the shores of Lake Urmia and the town of Maragha to Sujbulak, a small Kurdish town on the borders where Persian and Kurd meet. Advancing from this point towards the Turkish frontier, the party was eventually obliged to return, and, changing its route, struck out to the south across the highlands of the plateau. This part of country, the lecturer observed, formed the grazing land of the Kurdish shepherds, and here the true Kurd was to be found in his mountain encampment, for in the spring of each year the tribes ascended from the valleys to the mountain tops, where they lived in tents during the summer and returned to the valleys again on the approach of autumn. The tents used varied considerably in size, but they were all constructed on much the same plan. The covering consisted of long narrow strips of black goat's-hair, sewn together lengthwise, and this was stretched over several poles, the ends being fastened by ropes to the ground. Around each tent a wall was constructed of matted reeds. After visiting the encampment of Baiz Agha, by which chief Mr. Harris and his attendants were very hospitably received, the party advanced to the valley of the Kalu River, on the frontier mountains of Persia and Turkey. Proceeding along the valley of the Kalu, Serdasht, a small town high up in the mountains, was reached, but all hope of penetrating further to the coast was shattered by the accounts of the intertribal wars and the lawless state of the people. Changing their course again, the party crossed a mountain pass at an elevation of 7000ft. above sea level and continued their journey to Bana and Sakiz. From the latter place three days' travelling southward brought them to Sinna, the capital of Persian Kurdistan, and thence they journeyed to Kermanshah, and finally to Bagdad, where they arrived at the end of June. The lecturer described the scenery through which they passed as being of a beautiful and varied character, while the manners and appearance of the natives were both pleasing and picturesque. The custom of entertaining travellers in the private houses of the natives existed all over Kurdistan, and made travelling there much easier and far more interesting than it would otherwise be. It, no doubt, had its drawbacks, but it enabled one to get a very clear knowledge of the habits of the people.

At the close of the lecture, which was illustrated by a number of coloured dissolving views, the Prince of Wales said he was sure he was anticipating the wishes of those present when he asked them to mark by their applause their appreciation of the manner in which Mr. Harris had delivered his interesting address, and also of the views which he had shown them, which were taken from his own drawings. (Loud applause.)

THE HANGING OF MR. STOKES.

In the Belgian Chamber, on Nov. 29, M. de Burlet, the Premier, in reply to a question from M. Lorand as to the intentions of the Belgian Government with regard to the trial of Capt. Lothaire for the hanging of Mr. Stokes, said there could be no question for the moment of trying Capt. Lothaire in Belgium, seeing that he was in the Congo State. Were he in Belgium, the Government would know how to act. The Minister added that the Stokes incident had not aroused the shadow of a difference between Belgium and Great Britain. The Finance Minister said the indemnity paid by the Belgian Government to Great Britain was in no wise an acknowledgment of the culpability of Capt. Lothaire.—The *Belgian News* says Capt. Lothaire will after all be tried at Boma, as the Belgian Government distinctly refuses to acquiesce in the case being submitted to a Belgian court-martial either in Belgium or elsewhere—A correspondent of the *Daily News* is informed that the object of the visit of the King of the Belgians to England this week is chiefly the Stokes affair, and that upon his interview with the English Ministers will depend the future attitude of the Belgian Government in the matter. This (it is said) is the explanation of the vague character of the Ministerial statement in the Chamber on November 29.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 21.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of London s—17 cases biscuits, E Russooljee; 50 cases gingerwine, and 171 cases whisky, D Cowasjee; 31 cases glassware, H H Ahmed; 27 cases confectionery, &c, H Mahmedally; 15 bales paper, A Hyderally.

Australia s—18 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Persia s—51 cases whisky, J Framjee.

Hispania s—36 cases whisky, E Bazanjee; 86 cases whisky, S Cowasjee; 125 cases school slates, H Robitsek and Co; 124 cases candles, A Gulamhoosein; 100 cases candles, R A Hoosein; 51 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy.

Aston Hall s—3 hogsheads whisky, Phipson and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Europa s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, D Cowasjee; 7 cases medicine, I Habibula; 1 hogshead rectified spirit, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Hochheimer s—27 casks chemicals, N S Bharucha; 2 cases musical instruments, B X Furtado and Brothers; 25 cases provision, T Akbarally; 12 cases hemps, J Runmull; 48 cases glassware, M Currumsey.

FROM CHRISTIANIA.

Alecto s—300 cases matches, A Shaik Adum.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Peshawur s—19 cases cheese, D Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Peshawar s—35 cases brandy, E Bezonjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Gisela s—21 cases paper, H Robitsek and Co; 20 cases glassware, S Abdoolally; 18 cases glassware, R Somjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Hochheimer s—20 cases blacking, N Esmail; 300 cases candles, A Shaikadum; 30 cases glassware, H Shewjee; 19 cases glassware, Moosa Ayoob; 28 cases glassware, K Somjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 21.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—10 casks condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 14 bales hides, F M H Sullaman; 493 cwts olibanum, M Lalljee; 1,500 cwts bone meal, Croft Mody and Co; 191 cwts olibannum, Jaitha Massee; 265 cwts gum, N Sacoorbhoy; 10 bales hemp, and 2,145 cwts castorseed, R Kaderbhoy; 4 cwts fishmaws, N Peerbhoy.

Sutlej s—10¼ cwts ivory, Ebram Passya and Co; 13½ cwts ivory, N Mianee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Buschir s—15 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1 pot geranium oil, Cowasjee Brothers.

Hochheimer s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—3,000 cwts teelseed and 1,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

Turbo s—9,499 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Turbo s—330 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Clan Macrae s—550 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

Imperatrix s—385 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 220 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Clan Macrae s—600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Imperatrix s—1,350 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin s—22 bales twist, E D Sassoon, and Co; 47 bales twist, M Byramjee; 103 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 22 cases opium, The P and O Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Mombassa s—614 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

The Spanish War Minister has decided to send a committee of officers and technical experts to Germany to receive delivery of the 60,000 Mauser rifles ordered some time ago in Germany by the Spanish Government.

Mr. W. A. Jones, who will shortly leave India to join the staff of the Uganda Victoria Lake Railway, has arrived in Calcutta from the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway.

Sir C. Tupper, the Dominion High Commissioner in London, has been requested by his Government to go to Ottawa for purposes of consultation in reference to the Pacific cable and the projected fast steamship service.

Mr. G. R. Benson, who formerly sat for the Woodstock division of Oxfordshire, is now *en route* for Burma, where he intends to travel for several months. It is his intention to go through the Northern Shan States, and as far as the Chinese frontier, with the object of studying the questions which affect Yunnan. After that he will proceed to India, staying some time there.

The *Times'* correspondent lately in the Far East, writes to point out that some of the most powerful and enterprising industrial associations in France—*viz.*, the Comite des Societes Houillieres de France and the Comite des Forges et Chantiers, are sending out an influential commission to investigate and report upon the coal and iron fields in the upper valley of the Yang-tse with a view to the manufacture in China of railway material for a line to connect the French possessions in Anam and Tongking with Han-kau.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—DECEMBER 19.

Welchman, Major, 2nd Infy, H C, on leave, from Bolarum.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 18.

Casserly, Lt, Bo, 21st Bo I, on leave, to Kolhapur.

DECEMBER 20.

Stevens, Lt-Col, Bo 3rd Cavalry, from leave, to Deesa.

DECEMBER 21.

Curtis, Lt-Col, D A A G, for M, on duty, to Poona.
Chelty, Lt, 26th Bo I, on transfer, to Quetta.
Johnston, Capt, Hyd Cont, 2nd Lancers, on duty, to Bolarum.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 23rd December, 1895.

1. There will be no Regimental or Company parade this week.
2. The Range at Coorla will be available daily for Class-firing and practice except on the 25th and 26th instant.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd December, 1895.

1. There will be no parades during the week but the Range at Coorla will be available in the mornings of Friday and Saturday the 27th and 28th instant at 6-30 a.m. for Carbine Practice and on other days except Christmas day if members so desire and intimate their wish to the Sergt.-Major at the Fort Head-Quarters.
2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from 14th instant and posted to No. 1 Sub-division No. 1 Company—No. 491 Gr. William Douglas Pringle.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

POONA DISTRICT ORDERS.

BY MAJOR GENERAL, R. B. H. BLUNDELL,
Commanding Poona District.
Poona, Friday, December 20.

Movements—The undermentioned officers and a Non-Comd Officer and one public follower of 2nd Bn Yorkshire Light Infantry, who will be left behind at Poona on departure of the Regiment to hand over Barracks, will proceed to Mhow on completion of the duty travelling expeditiously by rail at the public expense under para 519 (i) A R I, Vol X Part II:—Capt V E Hunt, Lt Qr Mr W G Judge, Lt Qr Mr 1 Staff Sergt, Lt Qr Mr 1 Public follower.

Inspection—With reference to D O No 1330 of the 19th inst the inspection of the 25th Bombay Rifles will commence at the Hospital at 8 a.m. instead of at 7 a.m.

Army Signalling—In accordance with the last clause of para 1354, A R I, Vol II, it is notified for information that the following men of the Native Army have qualified as regimental signallers in Army signalling:—

From Poona Classes—2nd Bombay Lancers, Naik Gunpatrao, Naik Ashrafali, and Sowar Akbar Ali. 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, Naik Gulab Sing, Private Pheymal Din, Private Data Ram, Private Dungar Jat, Private Sadoo Perab, and Private Gopal Perab. 4th Bombay Rifles, Lce Naik Jarim Rao Selay, Lce Naik Rahim Bux, Private Channan Singh, Private Ghasi Singh, Private Arjun Meter, Private Sawji Sawant, and Private Devi Singh. 10th Bombay Infantry, Havaldar Govind Salunke, Lce Naik Nowrung Singh, Lce Naik Gaffoor Khan, Lce Naik Yeknath Deshpande, Lce Naik Samson Samuel, Lce Naik Balkrishna Kadam, Private Kashiram Kaley, Private Harnarayan Ahir, Private Ramchandra Salunke and Private Ghansham. 25th Bombay Rifles, Naik Dertao Singh, Naik Raghunath Singh, Private Hanman Debi, Private Fateh Mahomed Khan, Private Radha Rawan, Private Kunji Lal, Private Shamlal Misir, Private Ramnath Singh, Private Saiful Maluk and Private Janarjan Powari. 28th Bombay Pioneers, Havaldar Shaik Hussain, Naik Essnack Sonnack, Naik Ganoo Wagh, Lce Naik Arjoon Ranay, Lce Naik Sayyed Usman, Private Shew Mahter, Private Govind Bhosle, Private Anargu Kudum, and Private Kannac Nagnac.

From Ahmednagar Classes—9th Bombay Infantry, Naik Bhaireo Singh, Lce Naik Ramachandra Bhiro, Lce Naik Gurditt Singh, Sepoy Yessoo Peerab, Sepoy BhicajiNaik, Sepoy Kandi Prasad, Sepoy Bala Sawant, Sepoy Balurao Ranay, Sepoy Shaik Abdul Hamid and Sepoy Rungaya. 3rd Lancers H C—Lce Daffedar Sk Ahmid Ali, Lce Daffedar Nathu Singh, Lce Daffedar Yacobali Khan, Sowar Nazeeralum Khan, Sowar Ammar Singh, Sowar Ghulam Alikhan, Sowar Essak Mahomed Khan, Sowar Ewazali Khan, and Sowar Punjab Singh. 4th Infantry H C—Naik Mahomed Fazil, Lce Naik Yenket Naroo, Lce Naik Shivram, Sepoy Mir Fukrul Hussan, Sepoy Mahomed Kassim, and Sepoy Raj Gopal. 6th Infantry H C—Naik Gungabaccash Sing, Lce Naik Yelliah Lce Naik Shaik Mustafa, Lce Naik Ragobier Singh, Lce Naik Mahomed Guffur, Lce Naik Issak Khan, Sepoy Bramdeo Singh, Sepoy Purbiah, Sepoy Bhawani, and Sepoy Ramdhan Singh.

Movements—With reference to para 2 of D O No 1341 of 19th inst the Superintendent Rest Camp, Poona, will arrange to despatch the Drafts for Bellary and Belgaum by passenger trains. The former by 7-45 a.m. train, and the latter by 8-15 p.m. train on 24th instant, the station masters G I P Railway and S M Railway should be communicated with at once.

Examination—The undermentioned were reported to have passed the required examination in the following language:—Hindustani Lower Standard passed in Part I (a) and (d), School master Broomfield, R A School; Private Utley, 1st North Lanc Regt; Gunner Nicholas "L" Battery R H A: and Drummer Cullan R H A.

Poona, Saturday, December 21.

Gymnasia—The name of No 3658 Lance Corporal E Barton, 2nd Middlesex Regiment, is added to the list of candidates detailed in D O No 1336 of 1895 for Gymnastic Course.

Appointment—Under instruction from Bombay Command Head Quarters 2nd Lieut R F D Leith, Unattached List, having completed a year's duty with a British Regiment is posted to the 7th Bombay Infantry.

II. 2nd Lieut Leith is directed to proceed and join his appointment at Raipur at once travelling at the public expense under para 519 (i) Part II, A R I Vol X.

Leave—The undermentioned Nursing sister has leave of absence:—Medical Department—Nursing sister E Fawcus from 19th to 31st inst privilege leave.

POONA STATION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR GENERAL R. B. H. BLUNDELL,
Commanding Poona Station.
Poona, Friday, December 20.

Leave—Station leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned officers as follows:—Surgeon Lieutenant R F Standage, I M S, from 24th to the 29th instant inclusive. 2nd Lieutenant Anderson, attached North Lancashire Regiment, from 1st to the 8th proximo inclusive. 2nd Lieutenant K L P Macaulay, North Lancashire Regiment from 22nd to the 31st instant inclusive.

Station Hospital Writer—No 4302 Private H Thomas, Durham Light Infantry is appointed Station Hospital writer Poona from 19th instant vice Private Harris, Yorkshire Light Infantry relieved.

Poona, Saturday, December 21.

Pension Board—A Board composed as under will assemble at the Bombay Infantry Officers' Mess at 11 a m on Monday next the 23rd instant to investigate a claim for family pension.

President—Major Williams, 25th Bombay Rifles.

Members—Captain Baker, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers; Capt Keown, 4th Bombay Rifles; and two Native Officers of 2nd Bombay Grenadiers will assist the Board.

Field Officer's Address.—Major Pringle, 2nd Bombay Lancers, Field Officer and Prison Visitor for the ensuing week resides at the Cavalry Lines.

Leave—Station leave of absence has been granted to the undermentioned officers, as follows:—Surgn Col C A Atkins, P M O, P D, from 22nd to 31st inst inclusive. Lieut A Hewlett, and Lieut E H Mc B Fenn, 2nd Bombay Lancers, from 21st to 26th inst, inclusive and Capt C Tritton, 25th Bombay Rifles from 22nd inst to 2nd January 1896 inclusive.

Steps are being taken to invite the Prince of Wales and the Secretary of State for the Colonies to visit Toronto in August, 1897, when the British Association meets at Toronto, to open the new municipal buildings, which by then will have been completed at a cost of £500,000.

To the list of famous dogs has to be added an American specimen named Owney, who is a great traveller, and who likes nothing so well as going on the trains with the mail bags north and south and east and west in the United States. From an account of the animal in the current *St. Nicholas* we gather that he has travelled from Alaska to Texas, from Nova Scotia to Florida, from Pennsylvania to Missouri—making such "side journeys and stop-overs" as pleased him, either for rest or feeding. He first joined the Post Office Department at Albany, New York. He either wandered in or was left there by some boy who came on an errand. Not being a letter, he was never advertised and never called for. Finding the quarters confortable, he stayed. He is known as "the Albany Post Office Dog," and is a popular member of the department. Owney knows a postal car as well as any postal clerk. When the mail is sent to the station, Owney jumps on the wagon, and stays there until the last bag is thrown into the car. If he feels like taking a journey, he then jumps aboard the car, barks good-bye, and away he goes. Once on the train, he is the guest of the clerks at the offices along the road. He wears a fine silver collar, marked "Owney P. O., Albany, N. Y.," and with him is often forwarded a book in which is kept a record of places he visits; and a very interesting story the book tells. Postal clerks everywhere are loud in their praises of the dog. One of them writes:—Owney is a excellent company. When we arrive at stations where the train stops "twenty minutes for refreshments," the dog walks into the station and barks for bones. When the bells ring "All aboard!" he is the first one on the train. He can tell the difference between a whistle for a crossing, and that for a station; while he ignores the first, he is up and ready when the station whistle blows. He takes his place on the platform and waits until the mail is thrown off, and then goes back to bed on the mail-bags. The little dog is a faithful friend and companion. It is said that several times a sleepy and worn-out postal clerk who had fallen asleep, forgetful of the stations, has been awakened by Owney's barking, and has thus been reminded to throw off the mail-bags. He is believed to be the greatest dog traveller in the world.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Hansa Line steamer Hochheimer, 1,829 tons, Captain W Reising, sailed on 21st instant for Hamburg and Bremen, with a general cargo.

The steamer Thibet, 1,695 tons, Captain R Garrett, will sail to-day for Aden, Jedda &c, with a general cargo and 800 pilgrims as passengers.

The steamer LaSerena, 1,447 tons, Captain E. Jones arrived in harbour on Saturday last from London (8th November) via Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania, 2,213 tons, Captain S Abrey, sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, Marseilles &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Burder and two children and Mr H S Kamstrup.

The steamer Benares, 1,927 tons, captain C Schinfeldt arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg (10th November) via Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Whittell, Miss E Whittell, Master H Whittell, Miss Nora Whittell, Mr M Schlich and Smidt.

The B I S N Co's steamer Henzada, 1,341 tons, Captain T Kerr, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (23rd November) via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Pearson and child, Mr and Mrs Vidal, Miss Vidal, Mr J A Miller, R N, Mr W Weatherdove, Mr G Fernandez, and 45 deck.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi (19th December) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev P Hegglin, S J, Rev P Kromer, S J, Mr Davey, Master Davey, Mr and Mrs Constable, Major Tyler, R E, Mr J M Tata, Mr J D Framjee, Mr R Burjorjee, Mr. R G Richardson and 166 deck.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 490 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr F H Sutton, Mr H Cheetham, Mr and Mrs A H R Armstrong, Mr W Crowder, Mr J S Moore, Mr J Bell, Mr O H Jobb, Captain M Bean, Mr Jamal Beg, Mr Ardesir Hormusjee Madon and three others, Miss M Horn, Miss H Horn, Mr and Mrs Rustomjee Dinshaw and seventy deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Khedive, 2,131 tons, Captain C. L. Daniel, arrived in harbour yesterday, from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—From Shanghai—Mr A Moses, Mr Abdoolally, and Mr. A. F. Britto; From Hongkong—Mr, S. F. Metha, Mr C. Lalmia, Mr. W. Wallace, and Col. E. H. Gilman. From Kobe—Mr E Hayes, Mr St Liddiard, Mr Vanzeller, Mr Gardner, Mr McDonald, Mr Smith, Mr Wallis, Mr Ordesh, Mr Quin, three A B's 14 Portuguese and 68 natives. From Singapore—Mr Mony Shunker, 2 natives, and Mr. A. Leckie. From Colombo—Mr and Mrs Jonklass, Mr and Mrs Young, General and Miss Goodfellow, Mr and Mrs Manley Power, Mr S G James, Mr B W Bama, Mr J Pottinger, Mr W Deney, Mr E R Williams, Mr F Burt, Mr G R Johnson, Mr G Givrasey, Mr H E Glanville, Mr Alex Wardrop, Mr and Mrs J W Barron, Major Linton, Mr Quintoba, Mr and Mrs Finlay, and 4 deck. From King Georges Sound—Mr and Mrs Nicholas, and Mr Said Mayali. From Sydney—Mr E C Hodgson. From Melbourne—Miss A Grant, and Mr A S Murray. From Adelaide—Mr G Taylor.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachi, Dec 19.
	La Serena (s)	Jones	London, Nov 8.
	Oriental (s)	Moule	London, Nov 29.
22	Benares (s)	Schinfeldt	Hamburg, Nov 10.
	Henzada (s)	Kerr	Calcutta, Nov 23.
	Khedive (s)	Daniel	Shanghai, Nov 30.
	H. M. S. Pigeon	Cartwright	Basrein, Dec 11.
	Pasuto (s)	....	Delagoa Bay.
	Victoria (Transport)	Worcester	Southampton, Nov 30

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Pachumba (s)	Rickford	Karachi.
	Hispania (s)	Abrey	Liverpool, &c.
	Kola (s)	Livingstone	Karachi.
	Sutlej (s)	Nantes	Venice.
	Gisela (s)	Mitis	Kobe, &c.
	Hochheimer (s)	Reising	Hamburg.

The steamer Thibet, Captain Garrett, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last for Jedda, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Caspian, for Dunkirk, Antwerp, Liverpool, &c.
" Arthur Head, for Antwerp, London and Liverpool

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Peninsular (s), 3048, Briscoe
Skidby (s), 2327, Strachan
Hispania (s), 2213, Abrey
Alecto (s), 2341, Marshall
Buschir (s), 1635, Venator
Turbo (s), 2659, Moses
Clan Macrae (s), 1664, Hill
Imperatrix (s), 2334, Rassovich
Hochheimer (s), 1831, Bersung
Arthur Head (s), 1887, Lennard
Caspian (s), 2318, Beard
Jupiter (s), 2199, Morgan
Gisela (s), 2811, Mitis
Mirzapore (s), 2168, London
Pekin (s), 2133, Jephson
Ravena (s), 2046, Street
Avoca (s), 905, Nacoda
Setos (s), 1153, Taws
Aislaby (s), 1798, Upperton
Thames (s), 2101, Symons
Kirby Hall (s), 1689, Browne
Myrtledene (s), 1948, Horsfall
Guildhall (s), 1833, Macgregor

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS

H M S Assaye, Cave
H M S Hulk Tenasserim, Goodridge.
H M S Plassey, Taylor
R I M S Clive, Finny

CALCUTTA.

Dec.	ARRIVALS.		
17	Nowshera s	Langlois	Bombay, Dec 3.
	Inchmarlow s	Ashby	New York, Oct 9.
	Kasara s	Smith	Rangoon, Dec 10.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 17.—Steamers Vadala and Loodiana.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
	December				
2	H M's Brisk	Rich	Somali coast.		
6	Mayo I M's	De Berry	Somali coast.	10	Mussowa
9	Woodcock	Craig	Berbera	9	Hodeida
	Irraouaddy	Scipioni	Mauritius		Marseilles
10	Bengal	Barratt	London	11	Calcutta
11	Tuna	Thyne	Somali coast.	12	Somali Coast
	Venezia	Polieri	Mussowa	11	Mussowa
12	Rome	Daniell	Sydney	12	London
	Ville de la Ciotat	Fiaschi	Marseilles		
	Ganges	Creery	Bombay		Australia
	Imperatrix	Rossovich	Trieste	13	Bombay
13	Orel	Ptachinsky	Vladivostok		Odessa
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	14	Hodeida
	Oldenburg	Heintze	Bremen		Australia
14	Naderi	M'c Alister	Jeddah	15	Bombay
	Salazie	Paul	China		Marseilles
15	A berta	Davies	Sydney		London
	Marquis Bacquehem	Grisorgno	Bombay	16	Trieste
	Isla de Luzon	Bayona	Manilla		Barcelona
	Johannesburg	Wyse	Sydney		London
	Yaroslavl	Ostolopoff	Vladivostok		Odessa

Aden, 16th December, 1895.

NON-POISONOUS.
Condy's Fluid
Destroys all Foul Smells.
Kills Disease Germs.
Purifies Air and Water
Cisterns, and Filters.
A Luxury in the Bath, etc.
Condy's Fluid
Sold everywhere.
With 32 page Book of Directions.

CONDY'S FLUID

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this ☞

Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

NOTICES.

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral
HAS NO EQUAL
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Colds, Coughs,
Influenza, and
SORE THROAT.

It will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE
World's Great Expositions.

Made by Dr. J.C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

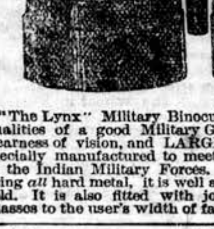
☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

General Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.

H. & F. PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.
Illustrated Catalogue and Price List free on application to
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND MADRAS.
Sole Agents in the East for H. & F. PERRINS, London.
"THE LYNX" MILITARY BINOCULAR.
Price, including Substantial Solid Leather Regulation Case, Rs. 58.

"The Lynx" Military Binocular combines all the essential qualities of a good Military Glass—high power, portability clearness of vision, and LARGE FIELD OF VIEW. It is specially manufactured to meet the Requirements of Officers of the Indian Military Forces. The body of the Binocular being *all* hard metal, it is well adapted for rough usage in the field. It is also fitted with jointed bars for adjusting the Glasses to the user's width of face.

Train your Moustach
the way it should go.



CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.
Prepared only by
JOHN CARTER,
Hairdresser, &c.
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Post Free 3/6, 6/6 and 12/-
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LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA
AND
DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and is appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers:
THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill
BIRMINGHAM.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

TO LADIES
all most beautiful women use
CREME SIMON
Madame Adelina PATTI says:
« Have found it very good indeed »

For all irritations of the skin it is unequalled.
Chaps, Redness, Sunburn, Roughness, etc.
disappear as if by magic.
J. SIMON
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Chimists, Druggists, Stores, Perfumers

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
H. & T. KIRBY & COMPANY,
GIVE NOTICE
THAT THEY ARE
THE ONLY MAKERS OF
PHOSPHORUS PILLS,
THAT ARE PREPARED
ACCORDING TO
DR. KIRBY'S FORMULÆ.
DON'T BE MISLED into buying CHEAP and DISHONEST SUBSTITUTES.

Every bottle of the Genuine Pills carries their Trade Mark. If this be not intact refuse to buy and send direct to one of the appointed Agents, or to H. & T. KIRBY & Co., London.

AGENTS FOR THE GENUINE PILLS:
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COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine, and Strychnine.)
A combination of the most powerful Nerve Tonics known. These pills are Powerful Restorers of Health, Vigour, and Nerve Power in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, especially in that feeble condition of body and mind induced by alcoholism, dissipation, and excesses of all kinds. In Melancholia, Failure of Energy, and Business Capacity, and other feeble condition indicating premature old age they are exceedingly energizing and strength-giving, and invaluable remedy for convalescents from Fever and other exhausting diseases.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20
These Pills operate as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs, producing no irritation of the gastro-intestinal organs. They are especially useful in premature failure of power induced by passive discharges due to debility. Also as a stimulating emmenogogue in obstinate cases of Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, and Atony of the Uterus.

PHOSPHORUS, DAMIANA, AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 36.
These are made with the *True* Damiana Plant, the efficacy of which in premature failure of power are well known. It is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when given as a remedy for Loss of Power.

In Bottles, 3s., 5s., & 10s., each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.
BEWARE OF SPURIOUS PILLS OFFERED AT LOW PRICES.
SEE THAT THE TRADE MARK IS INTACT.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..................£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL £554,907 10s

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40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

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Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board.
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(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
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Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
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C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

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YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.
ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 [illegible] of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.
YOUR VISITING CARD. Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
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KANANGA of Japan
TOILET WATER
Appreciated for its delicate perfume and the feeling of comfort and freshness which it imparts to the skin
KANANGA EXTRACT
A DELICIOUS EXOTIC PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
At once original, grateful and persistently fragrant.
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DISEASES OF THE CHEST
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME
Prescribed in France for the last 30 years for the cure of BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION OF the LUNGS, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS and CATARRH.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
arrests the COUGH, Spitting of Blood and NIGHTSWEATS and the APPETITE improves rapidly, a fact soon demonstrated by an increase in weight and healthy appearance.
Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles.
Beware of Imitations.
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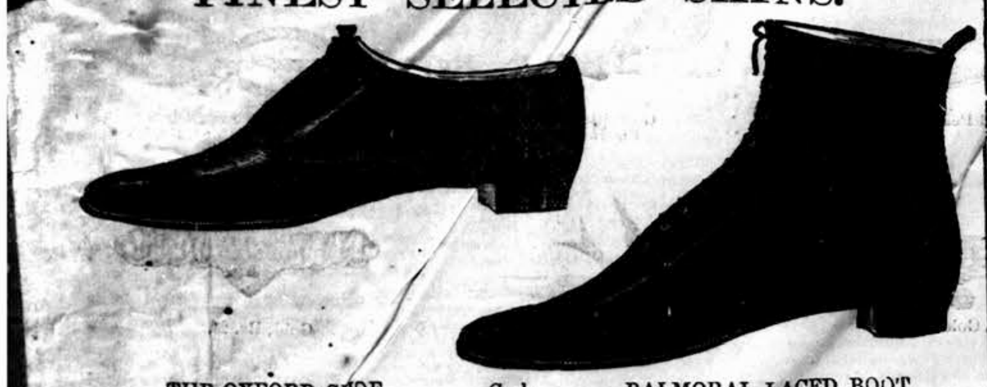
OUR SPECIALITÈ
REAL RUSSIA LEATHER
BOOTS AND SHOES.
FINEST SELECTED SKINS.



THE OXFORD SHOE Rs. 15. — Cash or V. P. P. — BALMORAL LACED BOOT, Rs. 20.

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DINNEFORDS
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA — MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS

THE PICKWICK
THE OWL
THE WAVERLEY

"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—*Standard.*

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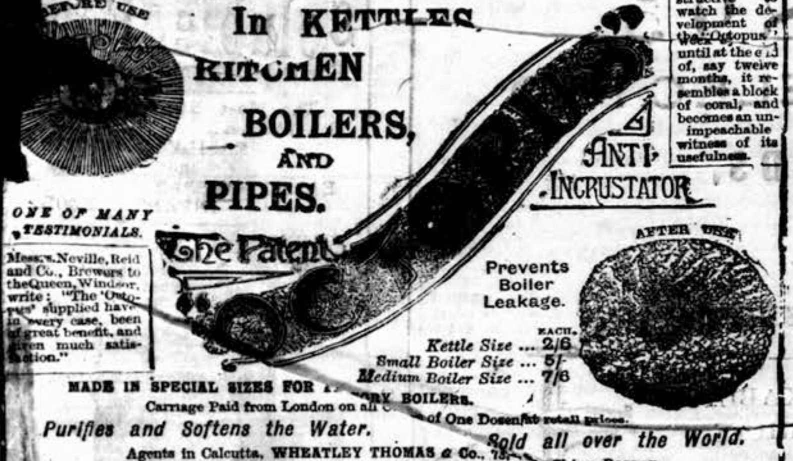
Sold by all Stationers.

Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.



Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the "Octopus" week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

	EACH.
Kettle Size ...	2/6
Small Boiler Size ...	5/-
Medium Boiler Size ...	7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.

Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*

Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, China Bazaar.
Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
Special Wholesale Agents, W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 36-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PECKOVER, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS
Dr. Chas. A. Cameron, M.D.

Neave's Food
FOR INFANTS, [illegible] [illegible] THE AGED.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician, Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I am aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in expressing my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles' and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

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OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE Lea & Perrins IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER *of every Bottle of the* ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester;
Crose & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Agents: GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co., Calcutta.

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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE. It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

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Gold Medals, Paris, 1878 : 1889.

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ELECTRIC WIRES AND CABLES
FOR
Light, Transport of Energy, Instruments of Precision, Dynamo Engines, Torpedoes, Telephone, Bells, &c.

APPLY TO Messrs. F. FISCHER & Co., BOMBAY.
Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

REGISTERED — TRADE MARK.

DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile Imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.
HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

---

55 YEARS OF SUCCESS. GREAT PRIZE International Exhibition, Lyons, 1894.

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ALCOOL DE MENTHE
DE RICQLÈS

VERY SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND THE ONLY TRUE ONE.

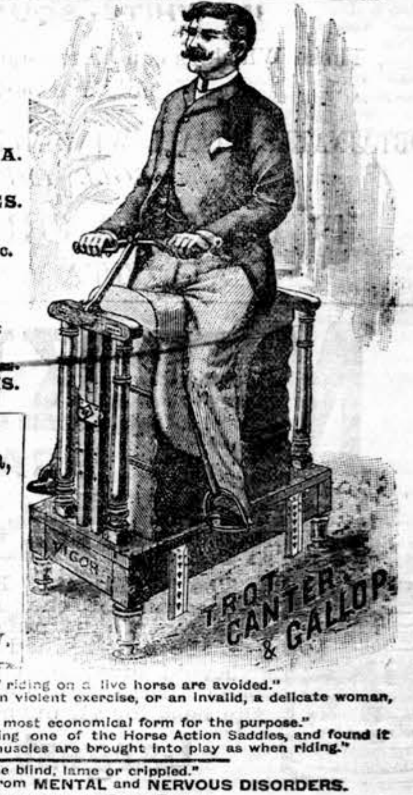
INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.

A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.

IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.
IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.
Manufactured in LYONS. House in PARIS, 41 RUE RICHER.
See that each Flask bears the name of DE RICQLES.
Apply to Messrs. F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay, Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co. PARIS

HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME.
By Royal Letters Patent

Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.



HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY
H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

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Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c.
And by Leading Physicians.

PRONOUNCED BY
Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B.
a most efficient substitute for the live horse.

USED BY
MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY.
The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE.
The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS.
AND MANY OTHERS.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
The FIELD: "We have had an opportunity of trying one of the Horse Action Saddles, and found it very like that of riding on a horse; the same muscles are brought into play as when riding."

The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.

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FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
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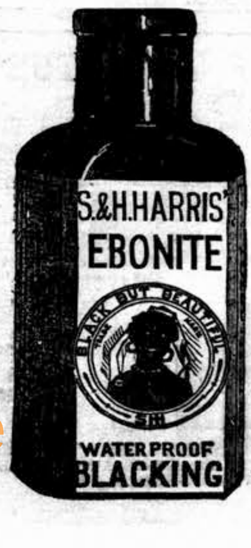

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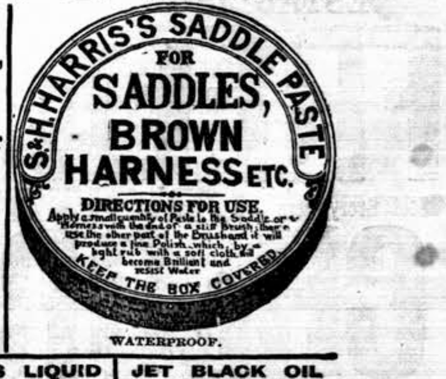
FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.


S&H. HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE
FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS ETC.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.
Apply a small quantity of Paste to the Saddle or Harness with the end of a stiff Brush, then use the other part of the Brush and it will produce a fine Polish, which, by a light rub with a soft cloth, will become Brilliant and resist Water
KEEP THE BOX COVERED

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. — JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

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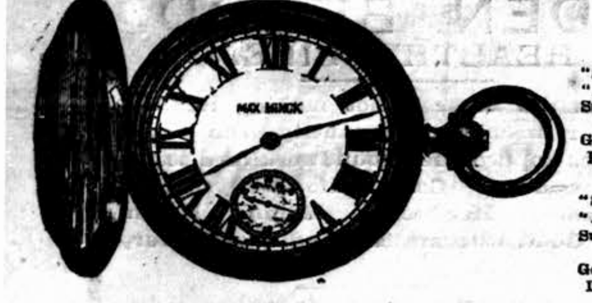

STERLING SILVER LEVER WACTHES,
Reliability, Strength, Elegance.

ENGINE-TURNED OR ENGRAVED.

"Soldier" Hunter, Key winding	......Rs.	28.
"Army" Hunter, ditto,	...... "	38.
Superior Hunter, ditto,	...... "	65.
Ditto Keyless action	...... "	85.
Gold Lever Watch ditto,	...... "	125.
Ditto. extra stout Gold Case ditto.	...... "	175.

ALL GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS.

"Soldier" Half Hunter, Key winding	......Rs.	29.
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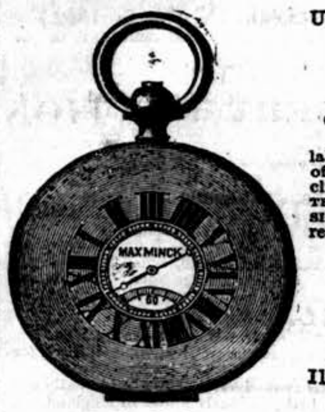
Ditto Keyless action	...... "	90.
Gold Lever Watch ditto.	...... "	125.
Ditto. extra stout Gold Case ditto.	...... "	175.



Unrivalled Timekeepers, Full Jewelled in 15 holes, Sterling Silver Cases, powerful Lever Movement. Brequet hair spring, chronometer balance.

THESE WATCHES ARE
OUR OWN SPECIALITY.

Their invention being the outcome of many years of careful labor directed to the production of really first-rate time-keeper of solid quality and handsome appearance to withstand all climatic influences and endure hard use, SUITABLE ALIKE FOR THE MILITARY, MEDICAL, MECHANIC, MERCHANT AND MISSIONARY, offered at such a reasonable price as to be within the reach of all.

THOUSANDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD.
THEIR EXCELLENCE IS CERTIFIED BY HUNDREDS OF VOLUNTARY TESTIMONIALS.
COMPLAINTS ARE ABSOLUTELY UNKNOWN.

Sterling Silver Hall-marked Albert Chains from ... Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.
18 Carat Gold Do. Do. Do. ... Rs. 80 to Rs. 160.

Illustrated price Catalogue of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c., &c. Free on application.

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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

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AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA,
SOLE IMPORTERS:

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
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MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

CONDENSED MILK
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The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

BENGER'S FOOD
For Infants
Invalids & The Aged

MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.
Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.
Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE

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Sold Everywhere in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
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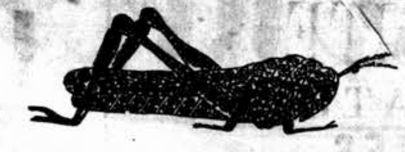
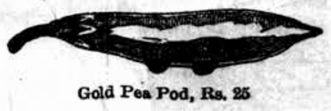
Selections from a Pretty, Novel and Distinctive Stock of Fancy Gold Brooches.



Diamond Grasshopper, Rs. 385.

A fine selection of Diamo[illegible] Jewellery.



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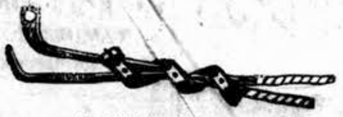
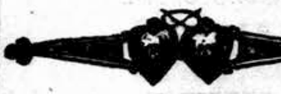
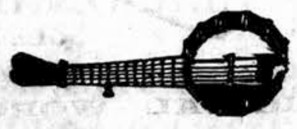


Golf Sticks, Gold and Platinum, Rs. 32.

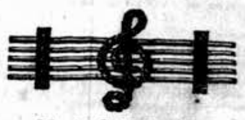
Gold Kn[illegible] [illegible] and 2 Rubies, Rs. 70.



Diamonds and Pearls, Rs. 75.



Gold Banjo Mother-o'-Pearl Drum, Rs. 30.



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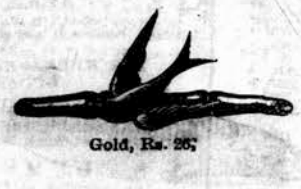
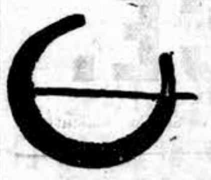
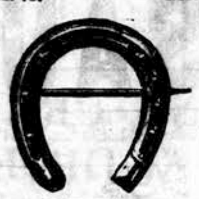


Gold, Rs. 26.

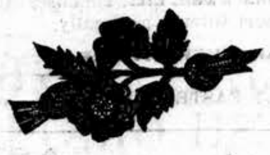
Gold, Rs. [illegible]



Diamond Crescent, Rs. 170.



Horse Shoe, Rs. 10, 12, 15, 20.



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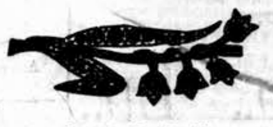
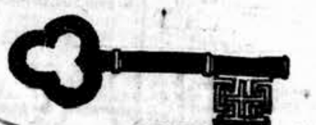
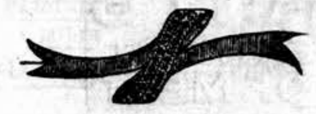


Set Pearls, Rs. 50.

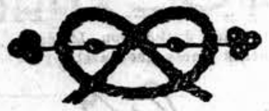


Set Pearls, Rs. 50.

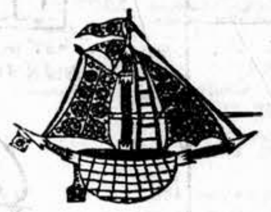
[illegible] Rs. [illegible]



Set Diamonds and Rubies, Rs. 85.



Set Pearls, Rs 30.



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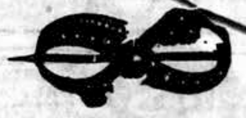

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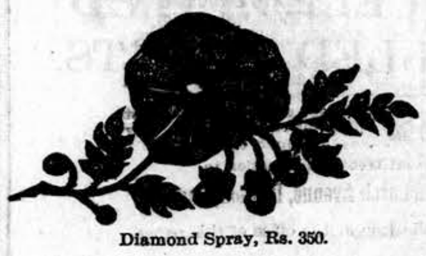

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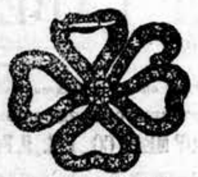
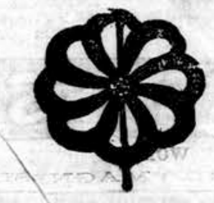
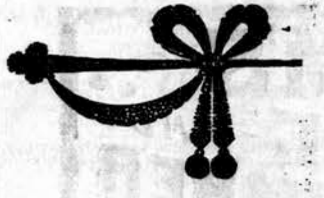


Diamonds, Rs. 425.

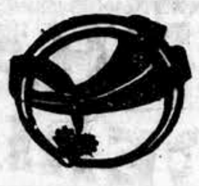


Set Diamonds and Rubies, Rs. 175.

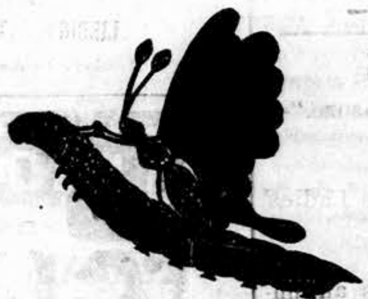
Diamond [illegible] Swan, Rs. 900.



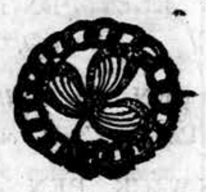
Diamonds & 2 large Pearls, Rs. 1,100.



Diamonds, Rs. 225.



Enamelled Butterfly, Ruby and Diamond Caterpillar, Rs. 800.



Diamonds, Rubies, and Emeralds, Rs. 130.

Tiger [illegible] set Pearls, Rs. 50.

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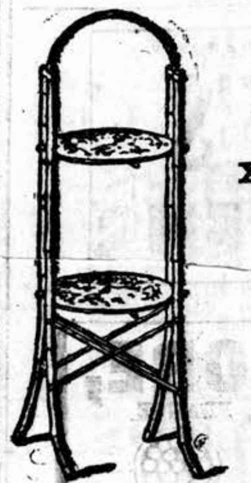

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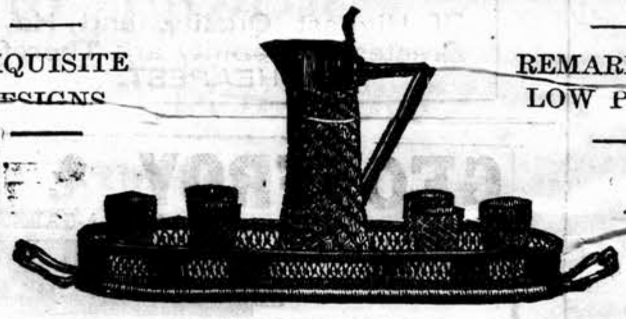

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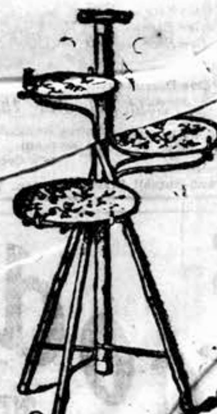

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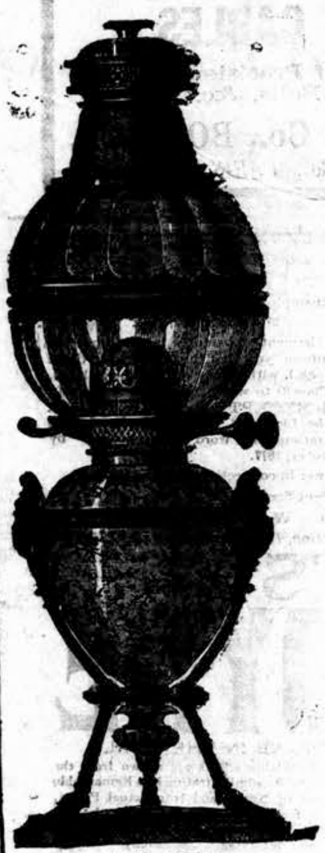
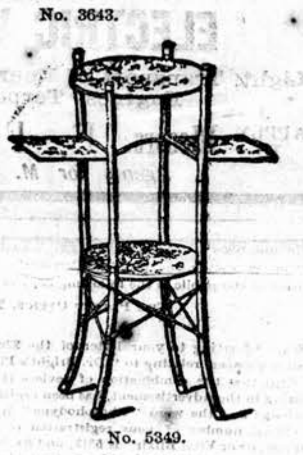


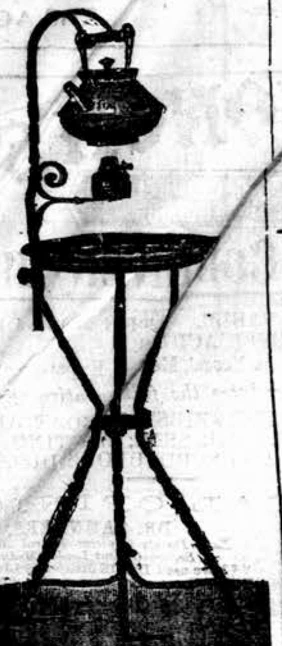
No. 8342.

Wine Pitchers.
Liquor Services.
Breakfast Cruets.
Salad Bowls.
Salvers.
Cake Stands.



No. 5349.

Claret Jugs.
Butter Coolers.
Dinner Gongs.
Afternoon Tea Services.
Bicuit Boxes.



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